The New-York Times.

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THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon's Acceptance of the Presidency—Republicans Calm, Moderate, and Orderly.

The news from the French capital is of the utmost importance. M. Thiers has resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and Marshal MacMahon has been chosen his successor. The debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly on Saturday morning. M. Thiers addressed the legislative body, urging the definitive establishment of the republic. The speech was cordially received by his own supporters, but the Right preserved an ominous silence. At the afternoon session an order of the day emanating from the Government was rejected by a vote of 362 against 348, and immediately thereafter another order, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was adopted by a vote of 360 against 344. Shortly after, the Assembly adjourned amid a scene of confusion. Upon the opening of the night session, a message was read from M. Thiers tendering his resignation of the Presidency, which was accepted, after a fruitless effort by the Left to procure a different result. M. Thiers' friends then endeavored to secure an adjournment, but the Right resolutely insisted on an immediate election for President. The vote was then taken, and resulted in the choice of Marshal MacMahon, who received 390 votes. The Left refrained from voting. Marshal MacMahon immediately accepted the Presidency, and it was announced that the Ministers would temporarily remain in office. As may well be imagined, the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris during the entire day and evening, but no disorder resulted.

Order Throughout the Country—Formation of the New Government.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, May 25.—The change in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the departments.

The radical journals to-day are calm in tone. They recommend prudence and wisdom on the part of the Republicans, and urge peace and a strict adherence to law.

M. Gambetta has issued a manifesto calling on the Republicans to respect the law.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communication to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the official notification of his election to the Presidency, and accepting the office, in the following terms:

"I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depositary of the national sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility, but with God's aid and the devotion of the army I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

The President has issued a circular to Prefects of Departments promising that no attack shall be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

The formation of the new Government has not yet been completed. It is said that the Duke de Broglie will have the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Pierre Magne that of Finance; and that the Baron de Larcy and MM. Ernoul and Batbie will also enter the Cabinet.

A portfolio was tendered to M. Goulard, late Minister of Finance, immediately after President Thiers' resignation, but he declined it.

A large number of Republican functionaries have resigned.

The Situation Preceding the Change in the Presidency.

Paris (May 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The expected triumph of the Radicals in most, if not in all, of the elections which are being held to-day has been to a great extent discounted, and, moreover, is not of much real importance as compared with other causes for serious uneasiness. There is no disguising the fact that the state of affairs in France is highly critical, and the events which may follow the meeting of the Assembly are looked forward to with anxiety. To-morrow week, or at latest on the following day, the important Government bills which have been prepared during the recess will be laid before the Deputies. Although their general tenor may to some extent have previously transpired, that will hardly diminish the sensation their official presentation is certain to produce.

The campaign will be opened at once, and serious engagements may be expected. The highly republican exordium will not reconcile the Radicals to the conservative nature of some of the measures brought forward, and which they will declare reactionary infringements on the integrity of universal suffrage. We may be sure of their violently opposing the proposed mode of transmitting the powers of the President of the Republic, and of their being indignant at the new Electoral law. Though the term of residence required of an elector should be fixed at only one year, that will still be too long for the Left, while, in reality, it will go but a little way toward purifying the suffrage—so little that there has been a talk of abandoning the restriction, and of allowing every man to vote who has passed the military conscription. There is a difference of opinion as to the degree in which voting by districts, instead of on the existing plan, would modify the character of the Assembly. One thing is certain, that at the present time the proportions of parties in the country are not fairly represented in the Assembly, and this is what makes the position of the Government so difficult. If it pleases the majority in the Chamber, it displeases the majority in France, and vice versa. It is not surprising if M. Thiers at times betrays discouragement, and talks as if he no longer hoped of desired a long lease of power, but limited his wishes to witnessing the evacuation of France, and would be prepared when the last Prussian has left to vacate his present exalted place. He would be all the stronger but for his supposed resolution to retain it. France at this moment is sick with uncertainty, and anxiously desires that the Government should clearly declare its intentions. The days are gone when a trimming policy might serve the turn. The attitude of the Government during the recess has decidedly weakened it. The contest at Paris was a great mistake, due to M. Thiers' too sanguine and hopeful temperament. Something should have been done to lessen its bad effect, but it seems nothing could be agreed upon. Where decision should have been prompt irresolution prevailed, and the enemies of the Government have had it all their own way. Among M. Thiers' advisers there have not been wanting men of a bold stamp, who have tried to persuade him to emerge at once from his enervating inaction. It is now almost too late, and yet, even now, something might be done. Among the many anecdotes current relating to the Paris election was one of a working-man, who, while expressing great respect for M. de Rémusat, declared he had voted against him because he considered that as a Republican, he was not sufficiently *carré*. As there could be no doubt about Barodet's "squareness," he had preferred him. It is much the same with M. Thiers. If he would take up a decided attitude, he would double his strength, or, rather, he would replace weakness by strength. There is no difficulty about the matter if he could but find courage to make the plunge, instead of shivering on the brink. He has repeatedly declared his conviction that the Republic is the only form of government at this present moment possible in France. He must surely by this time be equally convinced that his system of governing *en dehors des partis* does not answer and cannot any longer be continued. In the calmest periods of French history that system has never succeeded, and how much less can it do so in the present state of affairs! He has pursued the delusion for two years, and with the sole result that his policy is now, so to speak, used up. The President cannot be blind to this fact, and we may, therefore, hope he will adopt a different course. Unfortunately, there are no signs of it up to this time. There is nothing to prevent him to-morrow publishing a manifesto in which he shall set forth his opinion concerning the necessity of the Republic in France and his determination to immediately and definitively proclaim it, at the same time announcing his firm decision to resign the Presidency if the Assembly does not give him a majority on this question. It must be no mere threat; he must pledge himself to the Republic or to resignation. When the country saw that he was resolute and would do as he said, it would discover that it could not well spare him, and its temper would tell upon the Assembly. And, supposing the worst and that he had to resign, he would do so with credit and honor to himself. His exit would be made amid the applause of Europe. It would not be a fall—an abdication or a deposition, as in the case of a crowned head—but he would descend with dignity and a good grace from his Presidential chair, and retire into private life as the first man in France.

The most gratifying assurances have been addressed to M. Thiers by certain large French towns which have lately returned radical candidates in preference to those who might be supposed more agreeable to him. Those cities are anxious he should not suppose that any hostility or opposition to himself was thereby intended. The vote was not against him, but against his enemies and those of the Republic. You can imagine all that might be said in such communications, to which no greater importance need be attached than to the deferential and coaxing tone adopted since the election by organs of the Radical party. "We will cover him with flowers," quoth the Communard Ranc, and that is what they are doing. M. Thiers will not attach much importance to such rhetorical blossoms. Apropos to this, it is related that M. Gambetta was lately asked why he had promoted the election of Barodet. "It was reported that you rather submitted to it than wished for it." "Not at all," replied the leader of the *Left*, "it was I who invented it. We could not give up Paris. We had to prove to our friends that in the capital, at any rate, we could have our own way and carry all before us." While the Left caresses M. Thiers, the Extreme Right is more than ever bitter against him. In the places of resort of the élite of that party, the *talons rouges*, or descendants of the Crusaders, as they are often called, the President of the Republic is daily held up to execration. The fury of hatred and abuse has never been greater; and if the panic among the Legitimists in consequence of the late elections was not real, they certainly take much trouble and make serious sacrifices in order that it may appear so. I hear of well-attested cases of suspended building, countermanded furniture, money sent to England, and other symptoms of genuine alarm. In former letters I gave my reasons for believing it unfounded, and they exist unchanged. Any attempted disturbance in Paris would be promptly and bloodily suppressed—at least if the troops were allowed to have their way. But it is another question what view the army might take of a general movement in the great cities of France which should not be attended with armed attacks upon the police and soldiery, but should be of the nature of a resolute determination in favor of some particular party or form of Government. One can imagine a case when the army would rather be disposed to look on and let be than to strike in.

In the present temper of the Legitimists, there can be no doubt that in the coming divisions we shall see them as before, voting against the Government and against their own consciences, in combination with the advanced Left. The efforts of the Ministerialists and of the Right are at this moment especially directed to obtain the support of the Right Centre, or at least of its more liberal portion, which is not considered wedded to monarchical institutions, but open to a conservative Republic. The *Orléanistes pointus*, as the more rigorously dynastic members of that section of the Assembly are called, may be expected to remain as they are; but if the others could be induced to give steady support to M. Thiers, he would have a good working majority in the Centre of the Chamber. So far as can be ascertained, there is likely to be very little acceptable to the Left in the constitutional bills now preparing by Messrs. de Rémusat and Dufaure. That side of the Assembly may be expected to oppose every section of the electoral law, as well as the establishment of a Second Chamber, and, without going into details of the arrangements for the transmission of power which may not all be definitively settled, I can assure you that the bill, as a whole, will be entirely unacceptable to them.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Postmasters Appointed and Offices Discontinued or Established.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following postal changes have been ordered during the past week:

NEW-ENGLAND.—Postmasters appointed—Houlton, Aroostook County, Me., Thomas P. Hackard; Marbledale, Litchfield County, Conn., George T. Sperry; Nepaug, Litchfield County, Conn., S. H. Mason; Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Horace L. Lee; Square Pond, Tolland County, Conn., J. H. Dimmock. Office Discontinued—Washington Depot, Litchfield County, Conn.

NEW-YORK.—Offices established—Stanton Hill, Greene County, Isaac Reach, Postmaster; Tahawas, Essex County, Jno. Cheney, Postmaster; Boreas River, Essex County, Mrs. Nelson Latier, Postmaster; Coxsackie Station, Columbia County, Martin L. Smith, Postmaster; Conquest, Cayuga County, H. J. Wood; Groveland, Livingstone County, H. E. Harney; North Broadalbin, Fulton County, C. C. Kingsley; Himrods, Yates County, Levi Longeor; Freedom Plains, Dutchess County, Wm. Tanner; Denning, Ulster County, George R. Johnson; Ringgville, Steuben County, Eber Fisk; Kanona, Steuben County, S. H. Huston; Water Valley, Erie County, E. C. Hubbard.

NEW-JERSEY.—Postmaster appointed—New-Sharon, Monmouth County, Frank G. Stevenson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Postmasters appointed—McIntyre, Lycoming County, James O. Bullock; Huntersville, Lycoming County, John A. Waters; Half-moon, Centre County, Mrs. Hannah Hartswick; Parnassus, Westmoreland County, James E. Lane; Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Dr. J. F. Raub; Port Royal, Juniata County, Mary M. Wharton.

Office discontinued—Ellendale Forge, Dauphin County.

MARYLAND.—Postmaster appointed—Rayville, Baltimore County, William Gorsuch.

Important Railroad Suit.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 25.—A case of great importance, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are defendants, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The question involved is the right of the plaintiff to recover damages for the killing of a man on a crossing on the public highway when the defendants proved affirmatively that the person killed did not stop, look, or listen before he drove on the crossing. The counsel for the company contended that this was negligence in law, which was denied by the other side. Great interest is felt in the case here, as it is thought it involves the safety of passengers and travelers, and also as it presents an entirely new point. The case is of great importance to the railroad company, as it would hold them responsible in every case of injury at a public crossing if decided against them. The decision has not yet been given.

The Lumber Trade Failures.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Mr. R. A. Loveland, lumber merchant, of this city, who is mentioned in yesterday's dispatch from Troy as one of a combination of lumber dealers who recently failed, in an interview last evening with a reporter, makes substantially the same statement as that of Dodge & Co., telegraphed from New-York last night, and adds that no firm but his in the West is affected by the troubles of firms in the combination referred to, which had no intention whatever of attempting to control the Western trade, as that would be impossible.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Mr. C. B. Nichols, of this city, who was named in a dispatch dated Troy, as being connected with a lumber combination and having failed, denies any such connection, and says the statement that he has failed is without the shadow of a foundation in truth.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Closing Work of the Session—What has Been Done and What Remains to be Accomplished.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Everybody seems to agree in the opinion that the Legislature will adjourn sine die next Thursday. Everybody did not agree when the House passed the concurrent resolution to close up business yesterday, that it would do so on that day; on the contrary, there were many irreverent people who declared that the resolution was "buncombe;" but now there is almost entire unanimity in fixing the final adjournment for the day named, so it may reasonably be anticipated that the Legislature will really break up at that time. There has been little or nothing in the conduct of business during the past week to indicate the close of the session is so near. The proceedings have continued in all respects the same as in earlier weeks, and the rush of work which is usual at this late period has not yet begun. Of course, there will be some crowding between this and next Thursday; but from the present forward condition of business it is not anticipated that it will be nearly so bad as in former years. Every bill now going through will have to stand the test of a full House, and this, our experienced lobbyists are well aware, is very fatal to jobs. For this reason, the adjournment of the House yesterday is scarcely to be regretted. Its effect has certainly been to hopelessly cripple a whole crop of them. The Assembly books show that there are now ninety-nine bills on the order of third reading. A single day will be sufficient to dispose of the larger part of these, as the House holds three sittings, occupying altogether over ten hours daily. Among the more important of these bills may be mentioned that apportioning the Congressional districts, which Mr. Husted carried through committees with such startling rapidity, but which promises to cause some trouble when it comes up again; the bill to amend the code of procedure; the Crary newspaper claim bill; Senator Murphy's bill to allow aliens to hold and dispose of real estate; a bill to amend the New-York Building law; another to compel gas companies to make reports to the State Controller, as insurance companies have to the Insurance Superintendent, which was introduced by Burns; the Senate bill making an appropriation for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, (not Smith Weed's;) and lastly, Senate bill No. 111, which is the Local Option bill in its new form, and over which there is certain to be some strong controversy unless it be cut off by some parliamentary trick. The books further show that up to yesterday 1,455 bills had been introduced, of which 723 had been passed and sent to the Senate.

In that body seventy-nine bills await third reading, the Supply bill being added to the list to-day. There have been introduced there up to date 694 bills, of which 421 have been passed. The Congressional Districts bill, introduced by Mr. Woodin, being the same as that in the House, awaits third reading; so also does that providing for the payment of Brennan's employes. If the Senate pass it, the bill will get to the Governor in good time to be vetoed. The bill defining the fees of coroners, and that introduced by Mr. Biakie, authorizing the Board of Apportionment to designate a paper in which the City court calendars shall be published, are also on the list, and with them the bill relating to the distribution of Croton water and the laying of mains, which was passed by the Assembly on the 1st inst. This bill, by the way, is one of those which appear to have titles framed to disguise their real object. In this case the title covers an act to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to certify what is due to John B. Greene, contractor, for laying certain water mains in the City in 1871, and upon such certificate being given, the Controller is required to pay to Mr. Greene the sum it certifies to be due. The Industrial Exhibition swindle awaits its third reading. The bill is now in the form in which the two or three individuals who constitute the company and have been lobbying it through, most desire it to retain. They are probably happy in thought of the two millions and over they are to get from the City, and for which they generally return their preferred stock as security, but they may yet be reckoning their chickens before they are hatched. The bill may not pass, as it should not, for, as it is, the scheme is a swindling concern right through.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

As stated above, the Supply bill was ordered to a third reading to-day in the Senate. Its consideration was commenced there Wednesday evening, and was not interrupted till the last line of the bill was reached this morning. Much the same scene which took place over it in the House was re-enacted in the Senate; and of the two, the latter was probably the worst. It is not easy at this time to speak with any definiteness of the aggregate amount added to the sum total of the appropriations, as the bill came from the hands of the Finance Committee. They reported it in a much reduced condition, but the swelling process was carried on in the Senate till the bill has assumed more plethoric proportions than the House gave it. There, though the amendments were many, they were for comparatively small sums; the Senators did not stoop to hundreds, but went in for their thousands and hundreds of thousands, acting strictly on log-rolling principles. They helped each other and denied nothing; going far beyond anything the House did. One instance, for illustration: Senator Harrower, the Democratic representative of the Twenty-seventh district, is an individual who during the whole of the session up to this week has not opened his mouth but once, and on that interesting occasion it was to move that rat-terriers and poodles be exempted from the operation of an act for the protection of sheep against dogs. This convinced the Senate that the man was not dumb, which otherwise might have been suspected. Satisfied with achieving this important success, he relapsed into his normal condition of profound silence, only to be aroused when the Supply bill came up. Last night Mr. Harrower offered an amendment to it, appropriating $800 for extra compensation to one Rhodes, a dismissed official of Clinton Prison. This claim was for some strange reason in the Supply bill, as it came from the Ways and Means Committee in the House, covered up as a deficiency of salary item, but the Chairman of that committee stated the circumstances, and moved to strike it out, which the House did unanimously. No one denied that Rhodes was a defaulter, except the man himself, and yet in the face of this, and notwithstanding it came from a source which inspired the reverse of respect, the Senate actually voted the amendment into the bill which the House had unanimously rejected. It might be supposed that some good, substantial reasons were given which induced the Senate to do so astonishing an act. There was not one, nor the shadow of one. It will hardly be believed that the argument most earnestly advanced by Senators Lord and Johnson, in behalf of this claim, was that as the ex-official was a defaulter, it was proper to pay him this "deficiency of salary," as they called it, to help him repay the State. And there were sufficient Senators round the circle to vote the money. It is true the amount was not large, but had the claim come alone, at any other period of the session, Senators would have stood aghast at the consummate impudence of a man who could prefer it; but each Senator having his own peculiar scheme fears to provoke an opposition which may be fatal to it. If log-rolling could be carried to this extreme, it may readily be imagined with what facility less doubtful appropriations were incorporated in the bill. I should add here that, when it was disposed of to-day, Mr. Harrower dumbly offered some resolutions relating to the Elmira Reformatory, which started out with an insulting reference to Mr. D. P. Wood, as chairman of the Finance Committee.

THE TAMMANY NEWSPAPER CLAIMANTS.

Our old acquaintances, the newspaper claimants, seem to be getting a little discouraged. The significant reluctance of the Senators to have anything to do with their bill the other day convinced them that they had little to hope for there. Even Mr. Murphy's advocacy of their cause failed to arouse any enthusiasm for it. The vote by which the bill was lost was reconsidered, after much trouble in getting the requisite number, and there the bill is left. The claimants say they have abandoned it, and are going in for the Crary bill in the House. It may be suggested to all future claimants of their stamp that it is not always the wisest course to ask too much. They brought up with them a bill so monstrous in its provisions that the committee to which it was referred laughed at it; but believing there might be a modicum of truth in their claims, Mr. Crary, in conjunction with Mr. Prince and Mr. McGuire, drew up a bill intended to sift the good from the bad, and mete out such justice as the case required. When the claimants saw its character, they declared (I quote the actual expression) "they would not give two cents for it." Then going to work with the Senate Committee, they managed to get such a bill reported from it which was quite satisfactory to them. The result has been, first, that those clauses which were so pleasing in their eyes were nearly all stricken out; and next, that even when this was done the Senate looked so coldly on the measure that the claimants have concluded to abandon it, and now turn to the Crary bill as their last hope. Mr. Crary's experience, by the way, in this newspaper matter has not been altogether a pleasant one. The clamorous crew he tried to assist have almost worried the life out of him. They wanted him to amend the bill as they desired it, and his steady refusal brought a perfect plague about his ears.

THE GAS BILLS.

It is very doubtful whether the Donohue Gas bill will pass; in fact it may be assumed it is dead. The House passed it some weeks ago, and sent it to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Perry has done his best to get it reported, but without success; and finding his efforts in that direction to be productive of results which he had not anticipated, and was far from desiring, he dropped the matter, and the bill remains where it went. This, it will be seen, does not hold out the most cheerful prospect for the passage of the Burns Gas bill, even if it should pass the House. Going to the Senate, it will most probably be referred to the Cities Committee, and if the Donohue bill could not find favor in its eyes, the Burns bill will doubtless fail to secure it. As to the Smith Gas bill, that is in general orders, and being a document of one section only, and that a short one, there seems no reason why it should not speedily be disposed of.

THE CLOSING WEEK—HUMORS OF THE HOUSE.

That next week should be a busy one in both branches of the Legislature is only in the regular course of things. There will be two important conference committees at work, one on the Supply bill, the other on the constitutional amendments; and less weightier matters in controversy will doubtless give rise to more. Then the Charter Supplemental bills have only just been reported from the Assembly Committee on Cities, and the others from the Senate Committee. The bill for the consolidation of the City and County will have to be passed; and there is the important and urgently-demanded Park Improvement Bonds bill still lagging low on the General Order Calendar in the House. Until it becomes a law, there can be no money for the Park Department, and the works must stop. Yet it will be found where it is now when the Legislature adjourns, unless a change takes place in the opinions that at least one gentleman entertains toward it. We have, too, good promise of a storm on the question of temperance legislation, for the opponents of it are beginning to put on a bold front, as the events of Friday showed; and a squabble threatens on this trumpery Stephen English case, if the majority and minority reports of the committee are called up. The house will have to sit out some long sessions, and when such a body of men get tired, they inevitably either wrangle or play. Last Thursday night they did the latter, and business did not suffer delay, as it certainly would if quarreling had been the order. That was a remarkable session. A large number of clergymen, called here by the Methodist Convention, were present in the Chamber, and the astonishment with which they viewed the capers cut up may be imagined. The air was alive with flying projectiles, while every minute a loud "whack!" resounded through the Chamber, and some bald-headed gentleman started up rubbing the spot where an accurately-aimed shot had struck home, and then in the same instant dispatched another with vengeful precision at some other cranium. The leading spirit of all this play was Mr. Pierson, who certainly realizes the ideal of "an old boy." He started the trick (which promises to be a popular one) of coughing down the obnoxious talkers, and whenever a particularly weighty projectile brought down its man, it was certain that his muscular arm had hurled it. He nearly crushed Mr. Husted under an enormous file of bills, weighing about ten pounds, and while Mr. West, of Saratoga, was quietly reading a paper, sent a hard paper-ball at him with such remarkable precision that his spectacles were knocked endways, and the Saratoga *Highflyer* described circles in the air as if it were a thing of life. When exhausted with these amusements he retired to Smith Weed's corner, and "chaffed" that intensely earnest gentleman unmercifully. It is not probable, and perhaps not desirable, that the House will find time for such games again. A great deal of hard work is before it, and members are desirous to get home quickly and end this long session—the longest for many years past, and in some respects the most arduous and fatiguing.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with north-westerly and south-easterly winds, clear and cooler weather in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada; falling barometer, rising temperature, increasingly cloudy weather and north-westerly to south-easterly winds for the lakes, and thence to the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys, with rain in Indiana; southerly winds, diminishing pressure, and moderate temperature in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rain in Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in the south-western portion; for the lakes and north-west and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, partly and increasingly cloudy, warm weather, and occasional rain, with falling temperature in the evening west of the Mississippi Valley; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, southerly and south-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains. Reports are missing from the South-west and the Pacific coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 69½°; 6 A. M., 66½°; 9 A. M., 71½°; 12 M., 77½°; 3 P. M., 83°; 6 P. M., 82°; average temperature yesterday, 75°.

ITALY.

The Ministry—Resignation of the Cabinet—The King's Attitude—Press Sentiment—The Resignation Reconsidered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

The Ministry has gone to wreck during the past week—an event for a long time looked forward to. But it was a surprise to everybody to find that it had stranded in the almost unheard-of port of Taranto. Several weeks ago I suggested that the Italian Cabinet, imitating the example of that of England, would offer its resignation, and that the crisis would be followed by a similar result. Such is about the actual situation here. The question by which the defeat has been brought about is one of secondary importance. In the southern part of the Peninsula, in one of the bays of the Ionian Sea, is the little maritime settlement of Taranto. The position is an excellent one for a naval stronghold, and it is proposed to establish an arsenal there. To make a beginning, the Ministry asked of Parliament an appropriation of about 7,000,000 francs. The Opposition, uniting with members of the parties of the Right and Centre and Deputies representing local interest, voted 23,000,000 francs for the object, or more than three times the amount asked for. The act seemed like one of trifling with the serious purpose of the Ministry, which is that of introducing into the expenditure every possible economy. It is not the only time that the chamber has done the same thing. It is easy enough to vote money in unlimited sums for every possible object; but the difficulty is to find it. The purpose seems to have been to break down the Government by putting upon its shoulders a greater weight than it could possibly carry. The Minister of Finance, a little while back, submitted a report, in which he made known what could be done with all the resources then at his command, and recommended to the chamber not to vote new sums of money without making provision for raising them—a just and reasonable proposal, by which financial responsibilities might be divided. But the Deputies have persisted in making a camel of the Ministry, and this new weight put on has broken its back.

SIGNOR SELLA.

The admission is general that, so far as the plans of the Minister of Finance are concerned, it will not be easy to find one more capable than Signor Sella of overcoming the difficulties of a trying situation. With the prospect at present, it will be a long time before the incumbent of the office, whoever may succeed to it, will be able to rest upon a bed of roses. To be badgered and taunted by Parliament, and blamed and buffeted with ungrateful terms by the public, is not the reward hoped for, or due to patriotic services.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of counselors tried by several years of persistent endeavor, and the chiefs of several parties, called in as advisers, have confessed their inability to form a Cabinet at all more capable of conducting affairs. I never knew a greater confusion of opinion than is now exhibited in Italian newspaper writing. Several party organs make the charge that the Minister of Finance, having conducted the country to the worst possible position, shirks the responsibility at the moment when it is no longer possible to go forward. Others with as much confidence assert that no other can be found so capable of meeting the exigency. The opinion of moderate parties is that the Ministry should rest in place until the important question of the religious orders is disposed of—a project introduced under this administration. After that an appeal to the country and the election of a new Parliament. Many of the present Deputies have rusted into an indifference to duty as public servants.

THE RESIGNATION RECONSIDERED.

In the chamber, this morning, the President of the Cabinet announced, for himself and his colleagues, that they had consented to retain their places. The Deputies received the communication quietly, as if it were only one of the daily formalities of the House, to the disappointment of a crowd of spectators in the galleries, who had expected to be witnesses of an animated scene. The crisis was thus overcome without any considerable delay or damage to public interests. Notice has been given that the discussion of the convent question will begin to-morrow, and we shall soon be in condition to give a report of progress made. This little breeze has cleared away some of the clouds which have been hanging over the Parliamentary Chamber.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

As yesterday was the festa of St. Pio V., the Pope's namesake, notice was taken of it by ceremonies in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. There was also an audience given by the Pope at the Vatican to a company of French pilgrims, with a discourse by the Holy Father. As there are so many contradictory statements in the Italian newspapers as to the condition of the health of Pius IX., it is not strange that exaggerated accounts appear also in foreign journals. As I have a friend, a Monseigneur of the Vatican, whom I am helping along in his English, I have from day to day a very trustworthy report of the variations of the Pope's malady. The humor in the leg, so much talked about, is an affair of a great many years, and for the past dozen has been depended upon by the political prophets as that to cause his death. But that has been dismissed, since nearly a month back a sudden cold and the attack of lumbago took the Pope down, and has kept him pretty weak ever since. But yesterday, in his discourse to the hundred French pilgrims, he was able to rise from his chair to prove to them that he is not so badly off for physical strength as has been reported. Among the other bodily infirmities of the Pontiff is what may be called an old man's cough, so severe at times as to shake pretty roughly his heavy frame. But as its seat is more in the stomach than in any vital part, no much anxiety is felt on that account. It may be some time before the death of Pius IX. will give us an item for a letter.

BRIGANDAGE.

A very ancient chronic curse of the Roman Campagna and the desolate hilly region overlooking the Pontine Marshes, was that of brigandage. Of late years, and particularly since the Italian Government has taken the matter in hand, we have heard a great deal less of this evil, and travelers by the high road have felt much less anxiety than formerly. But a few days ago the attention of the public was once more aroused by an attempt made upon a conspicuous citizen of Rome, at a point about fifteen miles south of this, between the Alban Mount and the sea. The Prince Borghese, with one of his sons, was going in his own carriage from Albano to Porto d'Anzio. When near Nettuno, a remote and lonely place, the scene of many aggressions, in past years, they were fired upon by three men, covered with masks, who were lying in wait by the side of the road. The shots did not do other damage than slightly wound one of the horses; so slightly hurt, indeed, that by rapid driving the Prince and his son succeeded in escaping from the gang, whose intention was to rob, or worse, of making captives for the purpose of obtaining a ransom. This road is watched by the armed men of the Government; but in the case of the present attempt the bandits had taken the precaution to select a moment after the patrol had made its usual round. There have been fewer highway robberies in and about Rome for the past twelve months than for the former term, for the reason of the greater vigilance of the police.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Increased interest in archæological studies has been awakened in Italy since the country has begun to feel the impulses of its new life. Rome is the great central field, and, such is the wealth of historic fragments buried under this soil, that it seemed as if the mine cannot be exhausted. As the excavations for new structures go on, something for the inspection of the student is every day uncovered. The special work which the Government is doing to assist investigations in this branch of science is considerable, and indeed much more than in the time of the dawdling efforts of the Papal administration. There is an annual appropriation out of the treasury of the State of about 60,000 scudi for work here in Rome, and much progress has been made in excavations. When the Government feels itself able to make larger appropriations, many old buildings, standing upon classical ruins, may be purchased and thrown down, and the sites uncovered down to the original level. An honor has been paid, the past week, to one of the most eminent of Italian archæologists by the removal of the remains of Canina to a final resting-place in the temple of Santa Croce. The important works published by this author upon the monuments of ancient Rome are among the most valuable and beautiful in this branch of science. A Piedmontese by birth, and an architect by profession, Canina raised himself by his studies to the highest place as an authority upon the remains of the imperial period. ANGELICO.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Civil Service Advisory Board—The President Going South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Civil Service Advisory Board yesterday, resulted in a full and frank interchange of views. It was admitted by all present that there was a necessity for certain modifications of the system of regulations under which examinations have thus far been conducted. These modifications embrace a more just apportionment of the Governmental appointees at Washington, and an extension of the system of examination to fitness for special duties. The purpose of eliminating political dictation from the matter of appointments is certainly as strong with the President as ever, and the members of the board left the meeting with the feeling that the reform would continue to be enforced, and that the President and his Administration would give it all the support possible in the absence of the legislation which Congress has failed to enact.

DISPATCH FROM MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The Government has received no official advices of the condition of affairs in Paris beyond a brief dispatch from Mr. Washburne, merely stating the facts as they were printed this morning.

THE BODY OF MR. JAS. W. WALLACK.

Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. A. M. Stetson arrived here this morning for the purpose of meeting the remains of Jas. W. Wallack, which arrived from Richmond this evening, and which went forward to New-York this evening. Mr. Wallack, as already announced, died yesterday on the road South of Richmond, while en route from North Carolina to the North.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

The official postage stamps and stamped envelopes are not to be used before the 1st July next, when the act abolishing the franking privileges goes into effect. Those stamps and envelopes are furnished for postal business only, and consequently they must not be sold or used on private correspondence or business, or applied to any private purposes whatever. Under no circumstances must they be sold, loaned, or given to any officer, agent, or clerk of any other department of the Government. A violation of any of these prohibitions will be held to constitute good grounds for removal. Until further notice, stamped envelopes of special design will be furnished to first-class offices only. Other offices will be supplied, as now, with official unstamped envelopes for use, with the official stamps.

THE PRESIDENT GOING SOUTH.

The President contemplates a trip to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond early in June, to be absent from Washington about three days.

INDIAN TROUBLE.

An Insolent Old Savage—Suspicious Movements of California and Nevada Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The settlers of Surprise Valley are alarmed at the fact of the old chief, Winnemaca, having gone north on the war-path with sixty warriors. He was followed by the cavalry, and asked where he was going. He told the officers to mind their own business, and that if they wanted to fight he was ready. He was warned to behave himself, and allowed to pass on.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 24.—A telegram from the Deputy Sheriff of Elko County, sent to investigate the troubles with the Indians at Spruce Mountain, confirms the previous reports. A large number of Snakes, Gooboots, and Shoshones are holding council on Deep Creek, in the vicinity of Spruce Mountain. The redskins have all disappeared from around the settlement in this section. The herders in charge of Gov. Bradley's cattle, near the scene of the troubles, have been notified by the Indians to leave the country immediately, under penalty of being killed. The settlers of Spruce Mountain are securing all the arms and ammunition possible, and preparing to resist Indian outrages.

The Recent Murder by a Drunken Woman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 25.—Further developments in the murder case in which Lucy F. Cuff, colored, shot Joseph Price, also colored, show that the victim was her nephew. There had been a quarrel previously, in which Lucy endeavored to separate the parties, among whom were her husband, Philip Cuff, and Price. A policeman eventually put an end to the row. Subsequently Lucy loaded a four-barreled revolver, which, it is said, she has carried for three years, and went outside, where she met Price. After a few words were spoken, in which no provocation was given, Lucy fired and shot Price in the abdomen. She now asserts it was not her intention to shoot her nephew, and, as she was intoxicated at the time, the act may be attributable to a drunken freak. The coroner held an inquest to-day, and committed the prisoner for trial.

Arrival of the Steamer Lord of the Isles at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The British steamer Lord of the Isles, from Hong Kong, arrived this evening. She brought about 300 Chinese passengers, including the crew of a wrecked junk found in the China Sea, numbering nineteen. On May 15, she broke her crankshaft and lay to four days and a half. She came to this port working one engine. The steamer brought no China papers.

The Providence Printing Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—The printing cloths market closes dull and declining. Sales during the week were 35,000 pieces. Extra 64s closed at 6⅜c.; 56 by 60 at 5¼c.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Eighteen hundred Chinese arrived in San Francisco during the past week.

The report of the death of Henry Baker in San Francisco was premature. He has rallied, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Columbus O'Donnel, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most influential citizens of Baltimore, died at 9:30 last night. The deceased was for thirty years President of the old gas company.

THE WESTERN CYCLONE.

Terrific Character of the Storm—The Devastation Complete in its Track—Further Details.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—Dispatches from Iowa give full details of the terrible cyclone of Thursday. Scarcely a dwelling or barn is left in its track. The town of Lancaster is entirely demolished. The cyclone started near that city, and advanced north-easterly, passing north of Tallyrand through the German settlement of Bader. It approached the line of Washington County, where it jumped a distance of about eight miles. It swept along the ground for six or eight miles, and then disappeared in the middle of the township as suddenly as it had appeared.

The fright of the people renders them unable to give a satisfactory account of the tornado. Those who witnessed it saw timber, cattle, sheep, mud, and trees whirled into the air with terrific force. Many saved their lives by going into cellars. Some who considered themselves safe in their dwellings found themselves sprawling on the ground in an instant, the houses being thrown over by the tornado. Boards and heavy timbers were driven into the ground so tightly as to be immovable. Dead horses, cattle, and hogs are visible on all sides, and chickens were found without feathers.

On the farm of John Cunningham 300 head of stock were killed outright. His family went into the cellar at the approach of the storm, but were lifted out and thrown on the ground by the wind. Mr. Davids, of the township east of Cunningham's, was killed. Mr. Hasich, who was with him at the time, received injuries from which he died Friday. All of his clothing was torn from his person.

The stumps of trees over which the cyclone passed have the appearance of being sawed off clean and smoothly.

A school-house containing the teacher and twenty pupils was torn to pieces. The daughter of Henry Rathmall was carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled body was found almost nude. Miss Smith and six scholars were badly injured. Mud was blown with such force in their faces as to leave the appearance of tattooing with India ink, and it cannot be washed out.

Mrs. Walters was instantly killed near the school-house. She had twin babies in her arms when found, one of which died from injuries received on Thursday, while the other escaped unhurt. Two others of Mrs. Walters' children, who were in the school-house at the time, were fatally injured. Orchards were completely destroyed. A man named Baker, who was driving a team of mules, saw the storm approaching, and took refuge under a hedge, from whence man, wagon, and team were taken up and carried a quarter of a mile into the field. Baker escaped uninjured.

Pieces of hail found weighed seven ounces, and were nine inches in circumference, and some still larger are reported having been found. A flock of 150 sheep, huddled together, were taken up by the storm, carried half a mile, and when they struck the earth all but forty were actually torn to fragments and scattered along the route of the cyclone. Very little definite information has been received from Keokuk County, but it is known that Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Endleberger, and three children were killed. The loss of property is estimated at $160,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Yellow Fever at Montevideo—Mutiny in a Spanish Regiment—The Acheenese War.

LONDON, May 25.—Advices from Montevideo, of April 23, say that the yellow fever prevails there to such an extent that the people are flying from the city, and business is suspended.

MADRID, May 25.—A banquet was given last night in honor of Mr. Bradlaugh, the bearer of the English resolutions congratulating the Republic.

A mutiny is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The States General have voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Achees.

The Red River Raft—Over One-Half of it Already Removed.

The Shreveport (La.) Times of the 13th inst. publishes a very full and interesting account of the great raft in Red River, the experiments of its removal in former times, and the success that is now attending the efforts of Lieut. E. A. Woodruff. The following extract shows the work thus far accomplished, how it is done, and the benefits to result:

The most of the fleet is now at work at Tow head, No. 26, seventeen miles from the foot of the raft, having cut through twenty-four towheads. To reach this point has required a vast amount of work, and the heaviest part of the undertaking. The channel cut in the narrowest part is seventy feet wide, and this only occurs in a few instances. In nearly every cut place the channel is as wide as the river just above Twelve Mile Bayou. The remaining patch of raft, No. 26, about one-eighth of a mile long, is the last solid one left, and that will be open by the 14th of this month, when boats will be able to go from Shreveport to the head of Red Bayou, eighteen and one-fourth miles from the foot of the raft, and avoid Twelve Mile Bayou, the lakes, and Black Bayou—something that has not been done in thirty years before. A boat reaching Red Bayou by this route can get above the floating raft by going down Red Bayou, three miles, to Stump Dam, thence by the Sale & Murphy route to Bangstown; or, it can take Posten Bayou, just above the Red Bayou outlet, and follow the Alban route around the remaining floating raft. Thus we have already from the work done, a decided improvement in our communication with the upper country. A good deal of work has already been done by a shore party above Red Bayou, which will be made more apparent when the fleet reaches there. This is the work thus far accomplished.

The removal of the raft is being accomplished by simple but powerful means. It is done by the steamer Aid, with her steam capstans, and immense purchase power, which moves to the attack followed at intervals of 100 yards by one crane boat and two flats armed with glistening saws. An old log, perhaps 100 feet long, first attracts the attention of the commanding officer, who at once orders the skiff men to advance to hitch "onto him." This is done quickly, and soon the steam capstan is tugging away. If he prove refractory and won't yield, another capstan is called in, when he generally succumbs and is dragged from his sandy bed with many more hanging to him, forming quite a mass of logs, dirt, roots, and growing cotton woods. This mass is pulled to pieces and the logs turned loose, to be picked up by the steam saw boats in the rear and cut into small pieces, which are allowed to float off and eventually find a resting-place in the lakes, supplied by Dooley Bayou outlet. Sometimes two or three logs are hitched at one time, and the full purchase power of the Aid applied and then the mass moved is very large. Sometimes the Aid moves up and hitches on to three or four different parts of the raft, as she is able to do, having a front of forty or fifty feet, and then backs out with all her weight and force. Sometimes she makes three or four efforts before the mass moves. Once moved, the water soaks through, the dirt crumbles, and the mass is easily pulled to pieces and the logs allowed to float off. As yet explosive materials have not been called into requisition to any great extent.

The benefits likely to accrue from the opening of the raft are beyond conjecture. It will reclaim hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest cotton lands in the world, now utterly useless, and prevent the further destruction of many valuable farms, seriously threatened by the elongation of the raft, besides opening up to navigation an immense area of country now almost destitute of such facilities.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Decorating Our Soldiers' Graves—A Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Grand-street, Williamsburg, was yesterday morning well filled, owing to the announcement that Rev. Mr. Kendrick would preach on "The Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves." Among those present were several of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The reverend gentleman took his text from the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, third verse: "Beauty for ashes." He said they had met that day for a noble purpose—to consider the propriety of strewing flowers over the graves of those who had died for their country. The occasion for that consideration was a good one—the Sabbath before the day set apart for that special ceremony. The season was also appropriate, the Spring opening into Summer; and as the sun draws from the earth everything green to receive its life and warmth from the solar rays, so should this occasion draw from the hearts of every good citizen that warmth of love toward the memories of those who perished that the country should be saved. The citizens and the soldiers have been made one in the cause which cost the latter their lives; and those who survive have been made one in the cause of honoring those who have gone before. Although those who decorate the graves may never have seen the faces of the dead that lie beneath, they must feel that their ashes belong to them, and as they plant the flowers let the hearts go out for those who fought and fell that they might enjoy life and liberty. The American Republic was good enough for these soldiers to live for, fight for, and even die for, and they died that we might live. All present should, therefore, have one heart as they meet and speak of the great devotion of those true men. The preacher had met them in camp, had consoled their last hours, had buried their dead bodies, and had written the sad news to their friends at home. One of the grandest sights he ever saw was in the camp, for the heroism of the citizen soldiers, their patience under suffering, and their endurance for the sake of their country were something marvelous. Beside the soldiers to-day stand the citizens, and he hoped they would catch the spirit of the time when the soldier took the first place. But there was a light almost of heaven in the darkness of that old trouble, threefold in its nature; for those soldiers were true heroes, true patriots, and the saviors of the country. On the first point, although the graves are mute, they yet speak. There was a heroism among those who fought for the wrong that even their opponents felt bound to respect; and when the old bitterness shall have gone from all hearts, the country will feel proud of the heroism of those who fell on the other side. It is proposed to deck the graves of heroes who fought against heroes, and met them in the conflict. Heroes our soldiers were indeed; for shoulder to shoulder they offered their breasts as a bulwark for their mother land, and marched forth to die, if necessary, or to be maimed if they must be, without fear and without hesitation. He had seen the death-bed of many a soldier who, after a parting word for his wife, mother, sister, or child, and commending them to the care of his country, gave up his life without a murmur, and many times with a cheer on his lips. This occasion unites the living with the dead, the heroes who fell on the land or at sea, and reminds the living that they are bound to respect and love the soldier, and defend his helpless widow and orphans. On the second point, he showed how the soldiers of the United States were patriots, for they were called to the field at a critical time, while a mighty contention was going on among themselves as to which side was in the right, and many were even then in doubt. There were heroes on the wrong side, but patriots only on the right. To them we owe the salvation of our land; for they forgot everything but their country, and counted all as lost if that should be broken up. These men rise above all minor things, and the Republic was to them everything. They forgot their party differences and went forth to fight for the country which was great enough for them to live for, and great and good enough for them to give up their lives in order to preserve. What American citizens to-day have of liberty is owing to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861 to 1865. As saviors of the country they are worthy of all honor, for there was no way left to save the country but by the shedding of their blood. Everything had been done that could be done short of that to avert the dreadful calamity; but all had failed. The chasm had been opened, and the best of the land leaped into it to save the fate of the nation. The young and the strong both offered their lives to save their country, and numbers left fortune, family, friends, and all they held dear, to go forth on the battle-field. They gave up all when their country needed their services, and the nation was saved. The preacher then repeated the dying expressions of many of those who fell, but these, he added, were not all, for officer and soldier alike were the saviors of the Republic. The price paid for our nationality was the rich gold of human life. "All that a man hath he will give for his life;" but these gave up even that for their country. What is now the duty of the living? To care for the soldier's widow and orphans, and share with them from the abundance saved by the blood of the country's saviors. This was the threefold cord which bound the citizen to the soldier. The flowers are planted to show that the living have not forgotten the dead. There were other heroes, other patriots, and other saviors; and among them were the noble women who on the battle-field, in the hospital, and at their homes showed their devotion to their country. It required heroic courage and patriotism for the wife to give up her husband, and the mother to part with her son, and bid them go forth to battle. Then, further, as a savior, she gave herself and her time to the work of the hospital, so that she might help the soldier in the field. Many of these noble women lie, too, in their graves to-day, broken down with their noble duty; they died for their country and their mother-land. Then, again, there was the "noble army of martyrs," men and women, who could not help the right, but who would not support the wrong, and who perished in their desponded homes under the Southern sun. These martyrs died rather than stand arrayed against their country, when they might have easily joined the ranks of those who fought for the wrong. The American citizen can now afford to cast the mantle of forgiveness over the graves of those who fell fighting for the wrong, while they decorate the graves of those who died for the right. The preacher then appealed to those present to furnish flowers to the Committee of Arrangements, and, while doing so, to supply something more substantial for the soldier's widow and orphan.

Eclipse of the Sun on Monday.

From the Boston Traveller, May 20.

Early on Monday next, May 26, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun in the north-eastern part of America and in the north of Europe. At Boston the eclipse will be invisible, as it will end at 4h. 51m. 3s. A. M., or exactly as the north-east edge of the sun rises; but should the sky near the horizon be very clear at sunrise the end of the eclipse may be seen, on hills or high lands, in New-Hampshire, Maine, and Canada East. In the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick the end will not take place until half an hour after sunrise, and therefore it may be seen, if the sky is clear, without any difficulty. At Halifax the end will be at 5h. 0m. 9s. (37 minutes after sunrise,) and at St. John's, Newfoundland, at 5h. 55m. 0s., an hour and a half after; at 4h. 53m. three-quarters of the sun will be eclipsed there, or more than at any other city in America or Europe. As eclipses return under nearly the same circumstances in eighteen years and ten and a-half days, this eclipse will at two or three of its returns in the twentieth century be very large in New-England, and at its seventh return, in the last year of that century or on Aug. 11, 1999, be total, about two minutes, at Plymouth and Torquay, Great Britain, and be the next total eclipse of the sun (we believe) in the south part of England. The magnificent total eclipse of the sun for five minutes at Boston, near noon of June 16, 1806, will return for the fourth time, on July 29, 1878; large at Boston but total in part of British Columbia and Montana, in the City of Denver, Colorado, in the eastern part of Texas, and in the northern part of Cuba, the City of Havana, &c. The eclipse of Sept. 29, 1875, will be annular in Boston, but when another total eclipse will occur here has not yet been ascertained, but certainly not before 1901.

Good Fortune of Minnesota Stock-Growers.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 20.

The stock-growers of Minnesota are reaping a harvest this Spring, and the fact may be considered exceedingly fortunate in that farmers generally have been rather gloomy over the unprofitable rates which have prevailed in the wheat quotations. Even in this there has been a most satisfactory improvement within a few days, while the demand for beef cattle has been unprecedented. The military posts on the frontier have aided the large stock-raisers and dealers in the States adjoining in creating an active demand for every horned animal ready for the block or the pasture. To show the extent of the operations in live stock a few facts may be related. On Sunday morning Mr. F. D. Arthur, of Webster City, Iowa, left St. Peter with a drove of 587 head of cattle. These are to be driven to Iowa, fattened, and then shipped to the Chicago market. Large herds are also being purchased throughout the country within a radius of fifty miles of St. Peter, which are destined for the Western posts, and buyers are riding in all directions through the adjacent settlements, uttering the historical cry of "beef! beef!" with more than historical earnestness. Careful estimates place the amount to be paid in this particular locality for beef cattle alone, at $60,000—a nice plum for division among the farmers. This estimate is based on the probability that the stock-purchasing season, commencing May 1, will continue until the middle of June.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's Times:

FOREIGN.

The Council of Spanish Ministers has indefinitely postponed the election of Deputies to the Constituent Cortes.

The Carlists deny the report that they had cruelly butchered some of their prisoners.

Saturday was generally observed throughout England, being the birth-day of the Queen.

The Prince of Wales is on a visit to his sister, Princess Alice, at Darmstadt.

The new Legislature of Brazil promises to make many reforms.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is disposed to anathematize the Italian Cabinet, and, in fact, all parties engaged in the secularization of the monasteries.

Peace has at last been proclaimed in Panama, and quiet remains throughout Central America.

HOME.

A dispatch from Virginia City, Nevada, says a rising among the Indian tribes of that State is apprehended, as their demonstrations are threatening.

John T. Halyman, a Philadelphia bankrupt and forger, has been arrested in St. Louis.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* says Mexican robbers have stolen upward of 1,600 head of cattle in the vicinity of that city alone.

The Congressional excursion party visited New-Orleans Saturday, and left in the evening on their way to Texas. The visit to New-Orleans was shortened on account of the cool reception extended the party by the Southern chivalry.

A serious conflagration recently occurred in Callao, South America, and destroyed property valued at $800,000.

The Louisiana courts have again recognized the validity of the Kellogg Government.

The report that Treasurer Richardson had ordered the transfer of $2,000,000 in gold from San Francisco to Washington is untrue.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business Saturday were: Currency, $4,374,509; special deposits of legal tenders, $26,960,000; coin, $75,103,277. Outstanding legal tenders, $356,665,028.

A number of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society have been expelled for practicing homeopathy.

The net profits at a fair held in Music Hall, Boston, in aid of the building fund of the Y. M. C. A., amounted to $45,000.

Several shad have recently been caught in Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Gennesee River.

James William Wallack, the well-known actor, died on Saturday.

The Southern Presbyterian Synod in session at Little Rock, Ark., adjourned on Saturday.

James W. Eldridge, of North Harwick, Mass., has been arrested for an assault which resulted in the death of his father.

The graves of the Confederate dead in Grove Hill Cemetery, Louisville, were decorated on Saturday.

A heavy gale swept through the City of Memphis, Tenn., Saturday evening, occasioning considerable damage.

LOCAL.

George W. Matsell, new Superintendent of Police, assumed regular charge of his office on Saturday.

A Williamsburg gambling-house was raided by the police on Saturday night.

Count Leszynski, a Russian nobleman, was unceremoniously robbed on Fifth-avenue, Saturday night, of $370 in money and some private papers of value.

In a game of base-ball, Saturday, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, the Mutuals were defeated by the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

The various committees of the Grand Army of the Republic completed arrangements on Saturday evening for the decoration of graves on the 30th inst.

Oliver Charlick has sued the *Evening Post* for libel, laying damages at $10,000.

George Francis Train, through his counsel, has petitioned the Supreme Court for a final discharge from custody.

The steam-ships Parthia, from Liverpool May 13; Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall May 16; George Washington, from New-Orleans May 11, and General Meade, from same port May 17, arrived at this port on Saturday.

A dispatch from Troy, N. Y., on Saturday announced the failure of a combination which had been organized some months ago for the evident purpose of controlling the Western lumber trade, with liabilities amounting to $9,000,000. A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Russell W. Adams, of the firm of Adams & Co., a member of the combination, who informed him that the firms belonging to the coalition consisted of White & Co., Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., New-York; R. W. Adams & Co., New-York; P. P. Dodge & Co., New-York; O. Richards & Sons, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Page & Co., Oswego; C. B. Nichols & Co., of Albany; the Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company, of Williamsburg; Chambers & Co., Cleveland; Watson & Twichell, Chicago; Burton & Spencer, of Elizabeth, and R. A. Loveland, of Chicago. Mr. Adams said it was true they had failed, but their liabilities were less than reported. He was certain, however, that all the firms represented in the combination were solvent and would meet their obligations if time were allowed them. The disastrous fires in Chicago and Boston, the tightness of the money market, high freights, and other causes had operated to produce the suspension.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Blatchford, J.—In Admiralty.—72, Lamb vs. Brig Sarah Harris; 90, Murray vs. Trowbridge; 78, Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Echo; 129, Reed vs. Steamer Electra; 162, Providence and New-York Steam-boat Company vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 131, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Schooner O. H. Booth; 135, Brennan et al. vs. Steam-tug J. Cooker; 141, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Steam-boat Pleasant Valley; 27, Heroy et al. vs. Ship Monteagle; 117, Cebanks et al. vs. Steam-boat Arizona; 126, Pierser vs. Steam-boat J. Farron.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30.—Case on—Hewitt vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, June 2.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Case on—Douglass vs. Douglass.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—21, Spear vs. Baxter et al.; 30, —— vs. ——; 32, The United States vs. Fox et al.; 35, Smith vs. Quintard; 36, Same vs. Same; 49, Hen vs. Fleischman; 66, The People, &c., Young vs. Fleischman; 67, The People, &c., Dowdell vs. Fleischman; 68, The People, &c., Murphy vs. Fleischman; 80, The People, &c., vs. Cady; 81, The People, &c., Hahnemann vs. Green; 85, Baldwin vs. Limonet; 89, The People, &c., Young vs. Green, &c.; 93, Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.; 96, Hamilton vs. Central America Trust Company; 107, Sprague et al. vs. Lagrave; 127, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 129, In re testimony of Koechling; 131, Bernheimer vs. Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; 134, McMulkin, &c., vs. Bates; 135, Paterson vs. McCunn; 137, Hamilton vs. Central American Transportation Company; 138, Same vs. Same; 151, Dimock vs. Gibbs; 152, Werdman vs. Hunter; 168, In the matter, &c., of G. L. Herrick; 176, Brewster vs. Wilkie; 177, Tobias vs. Manley; 178, Appleton vs. Bowles et al.; 182, Wood vs. Bonk et al.; 193, Lee et al. vs. Lawrence et al.; 199, Shultz vs. Bliss; 200, Delany vs. Delany; 201, Jones vs. Manger. Call 202, Lebay, Executor, vs. Peiner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—543, Collins et al. vs. Burnes et al.; 2185, Fernandez vs. Great Western Insurance Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2155, Garbrecht vs. Dodd, President, &c.; 1393, Amory vs. Amory; 1394, Same vs. Same; 1917, Spangenmacher vs. Bernet; 2221, Coulton vs. Ferguson, &c.; 2345, The Congregation, &c., of Shaer Hashmoin vs. Halladay; 2541½, Guidet vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2543, Same vs. Same; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2133, Biggs vs. McCool; 2159, Crowther vs. Ferguson; 479, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Co.; 2205, Falk et al. vs. Abenheim; 2163, Prouty vs. Payne; 2089, Gociet et al. vs. Spofford et al.; 1375, Sohns vs. The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1518, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 178, Brockway vs. Lomas; 1749, Sharpe vs. Bachman, Jr.; 540, Sayre vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1362, Dillert vs. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company; 1753, Hudson vs. Smith et al.; 1454, Gilbert vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; 1080, Schneider vs. Knol; 818, Beade vs. Clarke et al.; 784, Lowenberg vs. Placke; 1364, Barker et al. vs. Smith; 2340, Barnes vs. Miner; 1464, Baker et al. vs. Burgess; 1600, Hillenbeck et al. vs. Gosser; 1992, Bartels vs. Pustkuchen; 92, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1427, Gibbs vs. Clarke; 2101, Goodman, Administrator, vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 65, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.; 671, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 612, Same vs. Same; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 1749, Andenried et al. vs. Nelson et al.; 1696, Bauer et al. vs. Feyh et al.; 1949, Shufeldt vs. Crary; 1238, Ross vs. Cockerill; 1360, Ross vs. Cockerill; 1640, Balen vs. Seggerman; 1612, The Washington Ice Company vs. Silver; 597, Pollock vs. Lilienthal.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J.; Joachimsen and Spaulding, JJ.—1, Dobler vs. Licht; 2, Satterthwaite vs. Hazard, Jr.; 3, Butler vs. Jeffreys; 4, Schermerhorn vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company; 5, Holloway vs. Devlin; 6, Washburn and M. Manufacturing Company vs. Silber; 7, Van Ingen et al. vs. Lock; 8, May et al. vs. Haas et al.; 9, Murphy vs. Leporin; 10, Hart vs. Conner; 11, Farrell vs. King; 12, Fogg vs. Watson; 13, Nordlinger vs. Mittnecht; 14, Arkell et al. vs. Nelson, Jr.; 15, Delamater vs. Sulzbacher et al.; 16, Kinsle vs. Bromhurst; 17, Beatus vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Davis, J.—Thomas Sprouls, robbery; William Nichterich, John H. Worthington, Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery; Peter Fry, John McGowan, William Watson, burglary; Gerson Marx, John Hogan, Ellen Ellingworth, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—William Brady, Cornelius Mahony, John W. Hutchinson, John Johnson, James Haley, Edward Dempsey, Joseph Scullen, burglary; Mary C. Malony, John Mahony, Rodney Cook, Thomas Connolly, felonious assault and battery; William Hanley, Michael Hennessey, Mary Connors, Bridget Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzgerald, grand larceny; Theodore Johnson, Samuel Jacobi, David Bellamy, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry P. Niebuhr, William F. Niebuhr, Samuel P. Warner, William Travis, Patrick Hardy, cruelty to animals; John Monaghan, misdemeanor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.6sR.,'81,b.c.119	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bet. call.......118¾
60,000 U.S.5sC.,'81,b.c.116	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call.......121⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, called bonds...118¾	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.119⅛	600 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅝
65,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.121⅜	300 Erie Railway...... 63¾
900 Western Union...... 84⅜	100 Harlem............129¾
500 do.........s3. 84⅜	300 Lake Shore....... 93½
100 do.......... 84⅜	100 St. Paul........... 54¾
600 Pacific Mail....s3. 45¾	20 Del. L. & W...b3.103½
800 do.......... 45⅝	300 do............103½
400 do.........b3. 45⅝	5 Chi. & Alt.Scrip.. 96
1700 do.......... 45¾	100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 41¾
200 do.........b3. 45¾	200 C., C. & I. C........ 30⅝
300 do.......... 45¾	

MONDAY, May 26—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,771,900
Decrease in Specie	66,300
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	349,300
Increase in Deposits	1,928,200
Increase in Circulation	4,600

	May 25, '72.	May 17, '73.	May 24, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	283,601,100	278,074,400	279,846,300
Gold and Gold Notes	20,706,600	20,699,900	20,632,600
Other Legal Tenders	51,607,100	43,102,200	42,752,900
Deposits	222,454,800	207,834,100	209,762,300
Circulation	27,545,300	27,489,200	27,493,800
In Sub-Treasury	60,382,300	63,155,117	63,996,700

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	May 17, '73.	May 24, '73.	May 25, '72.
Deposits	$207,834,100	$209,762,300	$222,454,800
Circulation	27,489,200	27,493,800	27,545,300
Total	$235,323,300	$237,256,100	$250,000,100
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	58,830,825	59,339,025	62,500,025
Actual basis	63,801,100	63,385,500	72,315,700
Excess	$4,970,275	$4,046,475	$9,815,675
Rate of Money	6@7 ⅌ ct.	6@7 ⅌ ct.	6@7 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return is not so favorable as the present weekly averages. Less Currency came in from the South and West, and there was a partial transfer of Greenbacks to the Treasury to pay for Gold. The Banks continued a moderate increase in Loans, which in turn brought up the Deposit line nearly two millions. In respect to the average of Gold Notes it may be remarked that while the Treasury sold $1,500,000, and paid out $932,000 for Interest, the Customs paid in amounted to $2,300,000. The export of Gold Coin was only $100,000 out of $659,000 Gold and Silver of all descriptions. In the corresponding May last year, New-York shipped $3,784,410 American Gold Coin, and $694,269 Silver, &c., making $4,378,679. The difference in the Spring movement is felt on the London market, while, by the eccentricities and combinations of the Gold speculation at home, the price of Gold is made nearly five ⅌ cent. higher than last May, on lower Exchange and the non-shipment of Gold Coin! It is true that last Spring the Treasury was redeeming 5-20s in excess of the sales abroad of the New Loan, but independent of this and on trade account the export demand for Gold was large. There should perhaps be a considerable trade and banking demand in the usual or regular course of business this season, and indeed it was looked for as not undesirable, but all such calculations have been upset in the Gold Room, outside of which there is little confidence felt in the advance in Gold, although some fears are indulged as to the possible effects upon other interests of the *corner* now being worked up by Jay Gould and his following. The movement, while *Bullish* on Gold, is designed as *Bearish* on the Stock market, and intended, perhaps, to make Money close. The last is not so easily accomplished in May or June as it might be in September or October. The rates for Money are 6@7 ⅌ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and 7 to 9 ⅌ cent. on good paper, which ought to be satisfactory, if not so cheap as in former seasons when the Currency was less absorbed among the people in the South and West, and larger balances than at present tended to New-York.

During the week confidence in mercantile and other credits was disturbed, first by the protest of the paper (subsequently arranged) of one of the new Railroads, and subsequently by an explosion in the Lumber trade, to avert which, on the first intimation of the trouble, efforts were made by the American Exchange, Metropolitan, Importers' and Broadway Banks, co-operating with Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr., and one of the Banks in Philadelphia, to extend the maturing paper. These parties, and the British North America and Bank of Montreal, probably represent the bulk of the obligations of Dodge & Co. and Barnard & Co., of New-York, and White & Co., of Albany, but the other involvements were too much scattered to make a successful negotiation for relief practicable, before fresh protests occurred at the close of the week and the whole affair became public. The head of the house of Messrs. Dodge & Co., is Mr. Anson Phelps Dodge, son of Mr. William E. Dodge, but now a citizen of Canada, and a member of the Dominion Parliament. It is understood that the operations in Lumber from Canada through the Oswego, Albany, and New-York markets were directed by him. His father, who is very wealthy, is a heavy creditor through indorsements or cash advances.

The general trade of the week was dull or unsatisfactory in most lines of Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The holders of Sugars, Coffees, &c., after experiencing a partial improvement in demand early in the month, again complain of a hesitating trade and low prices. The exporting and shipping interests, on the other hand, are well employed, and the Canals and Railroads are all alive with business from the Great West. The Export clearances of the week, it will be noticed, are but five and a half million in value from this port. The South sent 31,000 bales of Cotton direct to foreign markets, the Exchange against which passes through New-York. Bills on London fell to 108½ ⅌ cent. at the close of the week.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week were $5,585,218, against $9,859,023 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,489,894, against $3,936,595 sametime in 1872. The export of Gold and Silver, $659,018 against $4,378,679 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,800,212.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	February	$33,728,564
August	42,892,129	March	43,635,833
September	34,230,330	April	36,597,173
October	30,633,752	May 3	5,970,330
November	33,630,040	May 10	6,394,442
December	26,925,206	May 17	7,578,262
January	37,639,752	May 24	3,585,218
Total since July 1, 1872			$379,967,145
Same time previous year			378,601,683
Increase since July 1			$1,365,462

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,[illegible]	February	$21,120,[illegible]
August	19,[illegible]	March	21,663,[illegible]
September	19,684,798	April	25,819,719
October	23,124,740	May [illegible]	7,518,679
November	23,625,216	May 14	5,998,713
December	21,411,220	May 21	5,452,804
January	20,050,560		
Total since July 1			$228,197,2[illegible]
Same time previous year			202,091,421
Increase since July 1			$26,105,[illegible]
Gold, May 24, 1873			118⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, May 25, 1872			113⅜ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold, and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$17,248,686	February	$3,670,444
August	2,586,148	March	3,570,432
September	1,488,035	April	3,850,840
October	4,729,163	May 3	461,318
November	4,863,975	May 10	551,246
December	3,983,570	May 17	331,000
January	7,127,989	May 24	856,018
Total since July 1, 1872			$55,556,480
Same time last year			45,482,732
Increase since July 1			10,073,693

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,318	July	$10,911,436
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,604,685	September	3,720,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,067,456
December	6,974,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
February	18,112,130	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,798
May 3	995,951	May 3	1,798,075
May 10	2,113,000	May 10	2,126,000
May 17	2,333,299	May 17	1,228,004
May 24	2,800,212	May 24	932,020
Total, 1872-3	$122,015,975	Total, 1872-3	$70,591,216
Total, 1871-2	144,670,479	Total, 1871-2	74,068,343

The Customs deposited at New-York show a falling off since July 1 (the beginning of the Fiscal Year) of $22,654,504. On the Customs collected through the New-York Custom-house on Foreign Goods marketed at this port, the falling off is about $2,000,000 less than this sum, corresponding with the difference between the deposits made at New-York for the outports, last year and this—in 1871-72 to May 1, $4,584,000; in 1872-73 to May 1, $4,295,000. The publication from the Treasury a few days ago of the Revenues of the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year to March 31, enables us to present the following comparative effect of the reduced Tariff at New-York and at the outports, and the general result to the Treasury:

CUSTOMS REVENUES 1871-72 AND 1872-73.

	Fiscal Year 1872.		Fiscal Year 1873.	
Quarter.	At N. York.	Total.	At N. York.	Total.
First	$44,601,628	$62,289,289	$39,860,343	$57,729,540
Second	30,076,492	45,872,613	24,532,647	39,591,519
Third	42,124,009	58,635,524	42,124,009	49,902,018
Fourth		49,622,863		*45,000,000
Total year		$216,370,289		$192,223,077

* Estimated.

The Treasury estimates for the present year were on a falling off of about $24,000,000, or from $18,000,000 average per month to $16,000,000 per month. This calculation will require nearly $45,000,000 at all the ports, to make up $192,000,000 for the year. The decrease for the first three quarters was $16,000,000 at New-York and $3,500,000 at the outports. The decrease at New-York in April was $4,100,000; but the comparison in May and June will be much less unfavorable, and the chances are that the whole year at all the ports will come within $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 of the estimates, while the Internal Revenues promise to exceed the estimates from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. They are now $103,500,000 on $110,000,000 estimated for the year, with five weeks' receipts to come in.

The reasons for the relative larger falling off in Customs at New-York to the small difference at the outports, is the free duties, since last July, on Tea and Coffee, the importation of both articles being mostly done through New-York. The duties before the revision of the Tariff were nearly $20,000,000 a year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		May 25, '72.
American Gold	118@118⅛@118¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	117¾@118¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January and July	120¼@121¼	116⅞
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	115@115¼	112¾
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	103@103	103½
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	86½@87	89¼
New-York Central	99¾@103¼	97⅞
Rock Island	107⅞@107⅞	110⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅛@41¾	47⅛
St. Paul Common	53¼@54¼	58
St. Paul Preferred	72@73	78⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞@69⅞	75⅝
Union Pacific	30⅝@30⅝	40¼
Erie	61¼@64⅛@63⅞	69
Western Telegraph	85⅛@84⅞	76½
Pacific Mail	47⅛@44⅞@45⅝	57⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞@90⅞	95¼
Harlem	129@131@130	128

With the exception of the Public Funds of the United States, which more than kept pace with the advance in Gold, the changes in the Stock market for the week are comparatively unimportant. The Share speculation was generally unsatisfactory and dull at the close. The *Bull* account is apparently without leaders, while the *short* interest is headed by one or two strong men, besides having a pretty numerous following among the smaller operators.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus Capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds, which can now be sold at unusually high prices, the following Securities of well-known character and established reputation, viz.:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1; issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Price 88 1-2 and accrued interest. Secured by a First Mortgage on the main line of this great East and West Trunk Road, from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles in length, now completed and doing a large and rapidly-increasing business.

Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of $1,000 each, Coupon or Registered—price 90 and accrued interest—secured by a First Mortgage on the Peninsula Division, from the Richmond Depot to the James River Docks and to Deep Water on the Chesapeake Bay, now in progress; the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and the Bridge to be built across the Ohio River at Huntington; in addition to which they are a lien upon the entire Road and equipment already completed at a cost of over $35,000,000, with a First Mortgage Debt of only $15,000,000. The rapid development of the business of the Road indicates that the earnings for the ensuing twelve months will not be less than $3,000,000, and for the succeeding year not less than $5,000,000.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Securities should, and must in time, take rank in the markets of the world with those of the Central Pacific.

We also buy and sell, at current market prices:

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; assumed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, as well known in all the principal money markets of the world as the Bonds of the United States Government.

We also deal in Government Bonds and other first-class Securities; receive deposits, on which we allow four per cent. interest; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; full facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

At present rate of gold, an investment of $10,000 in the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R.R. TRUNK LINE yields an annual interest of $989, and held to maturity an annual rate of 10 PER CENT.

Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the Road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment VERY PROFITABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	37	Tar, bbls.	359
Cotton, bales	1,580	Leather, sides	6,850
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	107	Oil-cake, pkgs.	490
Eggs, bbls.	2,264	Beef, pkgs.	36
Flour, bbls.	6,334	Pork, pkgs.	143
Meal, bbls.	50	Cut-meats, pkgs.	487
Meal, bags	513	Lard, tcs.	819
Wheat, bushels	67,520	Butter, pkgs.	3,648
Corn, bushels	65,950	Cheese, pkgs.	8,175
Oats, bushels	36,087	Tallow, pkgs.	121
Barley, bushels	500	Stearine, pkgs.	115
Hemp, bales	42	Rice, pkgs.	21
Hops, bales	223	Tobacco, hhds.	246
Beans, bbls.	88	Tobacco, pkgs.	77
Hides, No.	462	Starch, pkgs.	2,250
Hides, bdls.	34	Wool, bales	33
Resin, bbls.	513	Whisky, bbls.	325
Spirits Turp., bbls.	322		

COFFEE—Firm and in request; quotations as in our last. Sales, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Foreningen, and 1,000 bags do. by the steamer Ursula, on private terms, and 1,322 bags do., by the R. W. Messur at 18¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at former figures. Sales, 992 bales, including 391 bales to shippers, 540 bales to spinners, and 61 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair movement at an advance of 1-32c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bales (of which 3,800 bales last evening and 8,450 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contracts, closing at 18⅜c., June at 18 9-16c.@18⅝c., July at 18 13-16c., August at 18⅞c., September at 17⅝c.@17 11-16c., October at 17⅜c., November at 17⅛c., and December at 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,522 bales, including 86 bales from Washington, 1,444 bales per rail. ....The week's exports hence have been 11,065 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅜
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ord'y	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	22

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been rather more sought after, but at irregular figures.

DYEWOODS—Have been quoted steadier in price, with more call for Logwood.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a fair distributing call for supplies at generally steady figures. In a recent issue the Charleston *News* remarked that, "According to the most trustworthy information we have been able to obtain, the Fertilizers shipped to the interior this season amount to 85,000 tons, as follows: From Charleston, 45,000 tons; from Savannah, 30,000 tons; from Norfolk and Wilmington, (estimated,) 10,000 tons. These Fertilizers are consumed almost exclusively in the section of country from Southern Virginia to Alabama; the quantity used in the last-named State being small."

FISH—A comparatively moderate inquiry has been noted for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, within the previous range. Herring very quiet. Dry Cod quoted $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$10, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$4; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very slow as a rule, the dealings having been mainly in a jobbing way, within the previous range as to prices, buyers having had the advantage on most grades, on rather more urgent offerings of stock. The export call was mostly for the finer grades of shipping extras, mainly for the West Indies. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly $6 20@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 85@$7 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 05@$7 45 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 2,300 bbls. choice shipping extras at the ruling figures....Southern Flour dull and rather weak, quotations as in our last; 520 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firmer; values unchanged; 300 bbls. sold....Of Corn-meal, 1,050 bbls. changed hands at $3 35 for Marsh's Caloric, to arrive; $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey; and $3 40 for Yellow Western, delivered; market steady.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, mainly for export, at a partial advance of 1c. ⅌ bushel, though closing tamely at about yesterday's quotations, with holders showing more urgency to place supplies, in good part for forward delivery. Winter Wheat has been very dull, at irregular rates; offerings limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at $1 65@$1 66½, chiefly at $1 66 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 61 for No. 2 Northwest Spring, afloat; $1 59½@$1 61 for fair ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago do. afloat; $1 55 for No. 3 Spring; $1 32@$1 40 for Rejected Spring, odd lots, and $1 85@$2 02½ for Red and Amber Western (Winter,) small lots....For forward delivery, the offerings were more liberal, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring reported available as low as $1 58 for first half of June, without transactions....Corn has been in fair request, and quoted about steady in price; offerings of really prime samples moderate; sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels at 62c.@62½c. for damp to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for average samples; 64½c.@65c. for new Yellow Western, and 66½c.@67c. for old Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel....Rye quite dull and heavy; buyers unwilling to pay within 2c.@3c. a bushel of asking rates for full lots....Nothing new in Barley or Malt....Oats have been quoted firmer on a fair demand; sales, 51,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 52c.@52½c. for good to prime samples; 49½c.@51c. for new Black do.; 57c.@58½c. for new White do., and 56c. for old Mixed Western, in store....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been 11,325 bbls. Flour, 302,841 bushels Wheat, 152,671 bushels Corn, and 29,447 bushels Rye, (the latter all to Bremen.)

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately sought after, within the previous range. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 40@$1 45; Fancy do., $1 50@$1 60; Good Hay, $1 10@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@95c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Old Straw, 50c.@60c., ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have met with a very moderate sale, the favorites with buyers having been domestic and low grades foreign, which have been quoted somewhat steadier. A rather better inquiry has been noted for Wet-salted stock, chiefly slaughter, which has been held with more confidence, in view of the scant offering. The week's receipts have been 51,502 Hides and 197 bales do.; sales, 32,500 Hides and 400 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co.: 3,060 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 25½c.; 6,900 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 4 months, selected; 2,750 Dry Corrientes, 22¼ lbs.; 2,150 Dry Concordia, 22@22½ lbs., sent to tan; 2,200 Dry Central American, 18@21 lbs., at 20c.@21c., gold; 5,000 Dry San Antonio, 22 lbs., at 21½c.; 3,600 Dry Indianola, 22 lbs., at 20½c.; 2,800 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., at 20c.@20½c., currency, 4 months; 1,000 Kips, 9 lbs.; 1,260 Wet-salted California, 40 lbs.; 1,200 Wet-salted Texas, 50@55 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Wet-salted City Slaughter Steers, 70 lbs., at 11¼c., currency. Also, 400 bales Calcutta Cows shipped to Europe. The stock on hand is 288,300 Hides and 180 bales. Same time last year, 173,700 Hides and 400 bales. At Boston, 9,000 Sierra Leone sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged in price.

NAILS—Prices have been quoted, on a moderate business, to meet present wants.

NAVAL STORES—Resin about steady, with sales noted of 300 bbls. common to strictly good Strained at $3 05@$3 20; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; 85 bbls. Pale at $5 ⅌ 280 lbs....Of Wilmington Tar, 100 bbls. sold at $4....Spirits Turpentine more active and rather firmer; sales 715 bbls. at 47c.@47½c., closing at 47c.; and 100 bbls. to arrive at 46½c., cost and freight.

PETROLEUM—Held above the views of buyers, and comparatively dull. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 9⅛c. Refined at 20c. And at Philadelphia, Refined, first half of June, quoted at 20c., asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet in a jobbing way, with sales noted of only 242 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 87½@$17, and 50 bbls. City Prime Mess at $13 50. And for forward delivery a moderate business, closing less firmly. Sales, 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, June options, at $16 85@$16 92½, closing at $16 85....City-dressed Hogs wanted, and quoted up to 7c.@7¼c....Cut-meats in moderate demand at unchanged rates; sales, 125 boxes Dry-salted Hams, medium averages, at 11c.; 50 boxes Bellies, medium weights, at 8¾c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@13c.; and sundry other small lots of Bulk Meats within the previous range....Bacon more active and rather steadier in price; sales, 2,050 boxes Western Short Clear at 9c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9c., 50 boxes Long and Short Clear at 9c.; 200 boxes City Long Clear at 8⅞c.@9c.....Lard has been quoted firm on a limited business for early delivery, and a moderately active trade for forward delivery. Sales, for early delivery, small lots of the Western Steam at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 300 tcs. prime City at 8⅞c.; 50 tcs. fair do. at 8 9-16c.; 100 tcs. prime City do., June option, at 8¾c. And of Western Steam for forward delivery—sales, 500 tcs., May option, at 9 1-16c.; 1,500 tcs., June, on private terms, quoted at 9 3-16c.@9¼c., and 2,000 tcs. July, chiefly at 9 7-16, quoted at the close at 9 7-16c.@9⅜c.....Beef unchanged in price; demand very moderate. Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold at steady rates....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been 846 pks. Pork, 6,471 boxes Bacon, 4,859 pks. Lard, 2,888 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 19,536 boxes Cheese.

SKINS.—Deer have been in fair demand, especially the finer qualities of foreign, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs. Para, 2,300 lbs. Central American, and 1,800 Texas, &c.; receipts, 34 bales from Para, 10 bales from Aspinwall, 5 bales from Progresso, and 31 bales Texas, &c. Goat quiet, with sales reported of 235 bales Mexican, 125 bales Curacoa, and 25 bales Rio Hache; receipts, 416 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 108 bales from Calcutta, and 11 bales from Aspinwall. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Chagres, 60c.; Campeachy, 60c.; Sisal, 60c.; San Juan, 62c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 60c.; Para, 65c.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 40c.; Matamoras, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Bogota, 42c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 40c.; East India Tanned Goat, 70c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency.

SOAP—Domestic product has been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Foreign in quite moderate request at unaltered figures. Castile quoted at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 5½c.; and No. 1 at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—The demand for job lots has been fair, with Mace quoted in a jobbing way at from $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@97½c.; Cassia at 25c.@26c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., gold. Invoices in more request and held more firmly.

SUGARS—Raw quoted as before, on a restricted business; sales, 845 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c., chiefly at 8c., and 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 9c....Refined, as in our last.

TALLOW—About steady, on sales of 162,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@8½c. for fair to strictly prime. Of Stearine, 5 hhds. sold at 8⅝c....The week's exports of Tallow were 367 hhds.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.; sales, 150 bbls.

WOOL—A rather more satisfactory inquiry has been noted since our last for desirable grades of stock, which have been somewhat less urgently offered, and have been quoted about steady as to values. Manufacturers have been buying moderately, and some trade demand has been noted. The available supply of domestic is comparatively limited, but of the leading kinds of foreign the stock is ample. The reported sales of the week have been equal to 125,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, within the range of 46c.@52½c. for extra to XX., chiefly at 50c.@52c., and 30c.@37c. for unmerchantable; 95,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at from 41c.@48c.; 27,000 lbs. washed and unwashed stock, the former on private terms, and the latter at from 28c.@37c.; 17,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@75c.; 2,000 lbs. Combings at 60c.; about 137,000 lbs. California Spring at from 21c.@32c.; 46,000 lbs. do. Fall mostly at 21c.@22c.; about 75,000 lbs. Texas at 19c.@28c.; 22,000 lbs. Mexican at 17c.@22c.; 20,000 lbs. Mestiza on private terms; 63 bales do. Pulled at 62½c.; about 130,000 lbs. Cape at from 30c.@36c.; 35,000 lbs. Montevideo at 30c.@32c. Also, by auction, 49 bales do. at 25c.@27½c.; 8 bales California Spring, damaged, at 16½c....From Boston, the report is of a rather quiet market as a whole, though the sales foot up fairly, reaching 840,000 lbs. domestic, and 280,000 lbs. and 150 bales foreign. Included in the sales were X to XX Fleece at 48c.@55c.; Super and Extra Pulled at 41c.@50c.; California Fall at 18c.@28c.; California Spring at 22c.@36c.; and Mestiza Pulled at 50c.@67½c....From California, the mail advices report free receipts of Spring clip at San Francisco, the arrivals in the ten weeks ending May 10 having been 20,200 bales, against 19,990 bales same week last year. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The first arrivals of Spring clip of importance were in March. After another week or two the deliveries will begin to fall off. The difference in the prices this year as compared with last Spring is very marked. The average range is over 50 ⅌ cent. less than it was a year ago. This fact gives a healthy tone to the market, since there are more chances in favor of a higher range than of any depreciation."

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firm on, however, a less active business. Room for Grain and Petroleum in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon, to fill up, at 30s. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, steamer of May 28, at 9d.@9¼d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bags Oil-cake on private terms; 200 pks. Provisions at 40s. ⅌ ton. Also, an American bark, 418 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Residuum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and an American ship, 1,537 tons, to arrive, with Deals from St. John, at 105s., intake measurement. For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 55s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 10 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ⅌ ton....The bark with 4,000 quarters Grain, for a direct port in the United Kingdom, mentioned in our last, was an Italian of 648 tons....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 324 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American bark, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 440 tons, hence with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d.; a British bark, 382 tons, hence with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d.; an Austrian bark, 567 tons (to arrive), with about 3,200 quarters do., reported at 8s., or if direct 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 299 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 985 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 11,500 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Rye, 550 bbls. Resin, 125 bbls. Apples, 350 pks. Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 550 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Bilboa, a Norwegian brig, 256 tons, hence with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 223 tons, hence with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, Mediterranean and Adriatic, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and a shade better; No. 1 Spring, $1 33¼; No. 2 do., $1 29¾ on the spot, $1 27⅞ for June, $1 28¼ for July; No. 3 do., $1 18¼@$1 19; Rejected, $1 [illegible]. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 39¼c. on the spot, 38⅞c. for June, 42¼c. for July, 44c. for August; Rejected, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 31⅞c.@31¼c. on the spot, 32c. for June, 33⅛c. for July. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Mess Pork in fair demand and higher at $15 75 for June, $16 10 for July. Lard firm and a shade higher, at $8 50@$8 62½ on the spot; $8 62½@$8 65 for June; $8 85@$8 90 for July. Bulk Meats steady; sales Short Rib Middles, loose, for July, 8¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher; offerings light at 91c. Freights unchanged and firm. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,700 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 165,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 73@$1 80; No. 3 Red, $1 55@$1 60, in elevator. Corn dull and drooping at 37¼c.@37½c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; 38c.@38¼c., in elevator. Oats dull and declining at 33½c. for No. 2, on track; 33¼c.@33⅝c., in elevator; 32½c.@32⅝c., seller June. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull at 69c. for Prime. Pork dull and unchanged at $16 75@$17. Bulk Meats dull and nominal at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon dull and nominal at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. for Clear Sides, cash; in demand ¼c. lower. Lard dull and nominal at 8¼c. for Summer; Steam salable at 8c. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm and a shade higher; bulk of sales at $4 25@$4 35. Receipts—3,400 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 2,400 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24.—Lake and Rail Imports—4,700 bbls. Flour, 119,821 bushels Wheat, 95,700 bushels Corn, 41,374 bushels Oats, 1,872 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—132,286 bushels Wheat, 230,923 bushels Corn, 14,800 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—57,878 bushels Wheat, 35,050 bushels Corn, 12,700 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat stagnant; small sales of Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 41@$1 44; White Canada, $1 75@$1 87½; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn firm; buyers holding off for a decline; sales, 15,000 bushels at 45c.@46c. Oats active; sales of 5,000 bushels at 43c.@44c. Barley quiet at 95c.@$1 for Canada; 90c.@$1 for No. 2 Western; 84c.@86c. for two-rowed State; 85c. for four-rowed State. Rye nominally 88c. Barley-malt steady at $1 05@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 24.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales, 3,200 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; nominally $1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn dull; sales of 3,500 bushels Low Mixed at 53c.; 1 car at 55c. Corn-meal sold at $1 25 for bolted; $1 20 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed dull at $18@$19 for Shorts; $19@$20 for Shipstuffs; $20@$21 for Middlings, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by Lake—48,500 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 6,600 bushels Rye, 10,700 bushels Peas, 3,960,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,060,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour quiet at $7 65@$8. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 60. Corn quiet at 49c.@50c. Rye nominal at 82c. Oats quiet at 38c.@40c. Barley quiet. Butter steady. Provisions stronger, especially Bulk Meats and Bacon. Pork quiet; held at $16. Lard firmer; held at 8¼c. for Steam; 9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats stronger and more active; sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides in demand at 8¼c.; held at 8⅜c. at close; sales at 9c., buyer June; 9⅛c. bid, buyer July; 9⅜c. bid buyer August; Clear Sides 8¾c., cash and buyer May; held at ¼c. higher. Bacon firmer; Shoulders held at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.; in demand at a shade less. Whisky steady at 90c.

TOLEDO, May 24.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and ½c. higher; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 78; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67¼@$1 68; seller June, $1 68@$1 68½; seller July, $1 66; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 80; No. 2 Red, $1 67; No. 3 Red, $1 60. Corn a shade higher; sales of high Mixed, spot, seller June, and buyer May, 45c.; seller May, 46½c.; seller July, 47c.; seller August, 48c.; seller last half of July, 47¼c.; low Mixed, 45½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40c. for No. 2. Clover-seed sold at $4 50. Freights unchanged. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn easier, at 54c.@55c. for sacked. Oats firm, with an advancing tendency; sales of sacked at 49c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork held at $16; buyers offer $15 50, spot. Bacon firm, at 7⅛c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅜c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats firmer at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard dull, at 9c.@9⅛c. for tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for keg; steam, 8¼c. Provisions ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky advanced, at 90c.@91c.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2 [illegible]; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 85. Corn dull; Southern White, 72c.; do. Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 51c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@51c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye dull at 90c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions flat and nominal. Mess Pork, $17 50@$18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter active and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Petroleum quiet, but firm; Refined, 19⅝c. for May, 19¾c.@19⅞c. for June, 20c. for July; Crude, 12¼c. Flour firm for the best quality; other grades very dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 93@$1 98; Amber, $2 05@$2 10; White, $2 05@$2 25. Rye commands 90c.@92c. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky firm; 95c. offered.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firmer; No. 1 at $1 35¾; No. 2 at $1 30¼. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 31¼c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed 40½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 69c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 7c., to Oswego 13c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 477; market active to the extent of offerings, and prices stronger; sales of Corn-fed Texans to good Natives at $5@$5 50; choice, $5 55@$5 75, with a lot of Extra, averaging 1,550 lbs., at $6 30; shipments yesterday, 3,434. Hogs—Receipts, 2,835; market active and firm at $4 25@$4 60 for common to fair; $4 75@$4 95 for good to extra; shipments, 10,282. Sheep—Receipts, 682; market less active and a shade lower at $5@$6 25 for good to extra; $3 37@$3 50 for common.

DETROIT, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 95 for Extra; $1 88 for No. 1 White; $1 73½ for Amber Michigan. Corn in fair demand and higher at 46½c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 41½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—Corn dull; White, 58c. Bran firmer at 75c. Hay dull; Prime, $22@$23. Mess Pork dull at $17. Sugar dull; Common, 7c.; Good to fully Fair, 9c.@9½c. Molasses dull; fair Reboiled, 40c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 123¼. Sight Drafts on New-York ⅛ to ¼ premium. Gold, 117⅞.

WILMINGTON, May 24.—Spirits Turpentine higher at 44c. Resin quiet at $2 25 for Strained delivered; $2 40 for Low No. 1; $3 75 for No. 1; $5 50 for No. 2; $5 25@$6 75 for Extra Pale; $5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 75.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Flour dull and declining; Medium, $6 50@$7 50. Corn dull at 60c.@62c. Oats in fair demand but lower at 42c.@44c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Mess Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—Wheat dull and lower, at $1 75 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 65@$1 67 for No. 2 Red. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 44c. for High Mixed. Oats dull and declining, at 44c. for No. 1. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Nothing of importance was done on 'Change to-day.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 1,114 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 2,270 bales; sales, 800 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 297 bales; exports coastwise, 795 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, May 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 824 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,635 bales; sales, 270 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, May 24.—Cotton easier; demand light; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 42 bales; exports, coastwise, 434 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 29,543 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 17c.; receipts, 626 bales; shipments, 353 bales; stock, 30,073 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 17⅝c.; receipts, 145 bales; sales, 344 bales.

GALVESTON, May 24.—Cotton—Net receipts estimated at 300 bales; stock, 41,675 bales.

The Dead of the River.

During the past fortnight an unusually large number of bodies have been picked up on the Brooklyn side of the East River. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was taken out of the water at Martin's stores, in Furman-street, and three hours later the corpse of a woman was picked up at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg. The latter was about thirty years of age, wore a pink sack, black striped petticoat, but the dress was gone, having probably been washed off by the tide. The body had been in the water several days. The drowned man was about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed in a suit of blue flannel.

End of the Brooklyn Gas Strike.

The strike of the men employed by the Brooklyn and Nassau Gas Companies ended yesterday by the return of all the old hands to work on the companies' terms. The strike was a failure from the first, and the men were anxious to return to work on the reduced basis offered by the companies, but the latter determined to keep them out of work for three weeks, in order to prevent the recurrence of the strike. To avoid trouble, the workmen who took their places were yesterday sent across the river in a tug-boat. Half the old hands returned to work at 6 A. M., and the others took their places at 6 P. M., yesterday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTHING TO DRINK.

A new thrilling temperance tale of 400 pages. Price $1 50. Written by Mrs. J. McNair Wright, and published by the National Temperance Society. Natural, scientific, and statistical, it inculcates temperance and religious truths in a charming and convincing manner, making one of the best temperance books ever issued. The society also publishes the following new books: "Fred's Hard Fight," 12mo, 324 pages, $1 25; "John Bentley's Mistake," 18mo, 177 pages, 50c.; "Old Times," 12mo, 351 pages, $1 25; "The Glass Cable," 12mo, 288 pages, $1 25. These have all been unanimously approved by the Publication Committee and recommended to all Sunday-school libraries.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, No. 58 Reade st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of May, 1873—present, Hon. Wm. E. Curtis, Justice—In the matter of the application of CHARLES BANKS, for the discharge of the record of a mortgage.—On the petition of Charles Banks, dated the twenty-third day of April, 1873, and the affidavit of Charles Banks thereto attached, verifying the same—It is ordered: That David W. Wetmore, the Administrator of Peter Sharpe, deceased, Harriet Wetmore, the wife of the said David W. Wetmore, Robert L. Pell, the Executors, Administrators, or legal representatives of Fanny Brodhead, formerly the wife of Rev. Jacob Brodhead, now deceased, the Executors, Administrators, and legal representatives of Alexander Y. Sharpe, formerly of Stamford, Conn., now deceased, and all persons interested in the mortgage, or mortgaged premises hereinafter described, show cause, before one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house, in said City, on the ninth day of June, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1826, made and executed by James H. Hart, physician, in trust for Ellen Clark, the wife of William Clark, Jr., and the said William Clark, Jr., and Ellen his wife, to Peter Sharpe, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-third day of June, 1826, in Liber 20 of mortgages, at page 301, and was made to secure the payment of the principal sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars on the first day of May, 1827, and of the interest thereon, should not be discharged of record.

The premises described in said mortgage are known as No. 118 Prince-st., and are situated in the City and County of New-York. This order is to be advertised in the *New-York Daily Times* and the *New-York Daily World*, once in each week for four weeks, and is to be personally served on Harriet Wetmore, David W. Wetmore, and Robert L. Pell ten days before the return day of this order.

WM. E. CURTIS,
Judge New-York Superior Court.

ANDERSON & MAN, Petitioner's attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELLEN M. PIKE, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD and HELEN D. GOULD, his wife, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Jr., deceased, James Fisk, Sr., and Mary Fisk, his wife (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real christian name being unknown to the plaintiff,) Minnie F. Morse, Rosie C. Morse, The National Bank of Poultney, Matthew B. Brady, Daniel Price, Daniel M. Wilson, Jonathan Jones, John H. Bird, Bertha Delmontel, John Punton, The Erie Railway Company, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Nathan C. Bigelow, Benjamin G. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, Orlando W. Joslyn, Robert Baile, Watson B. Farr, Lewis M. Brown, Augustin Daly, Lucretia B. Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and to each of them: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 7, 1872.

FRANSIOLI, TILNEY & HOSMER,
Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 2 Nassau-street, New-York.
ap21-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICARDO TOMAS, plaintiff, against JOHN J. KNOEPPEL, Patrick Wall and Jane his wife, Daniel W. Richards, Noreen E. Smith, Thomas Walsh, Ellen Meehan, William Ryan, Ann Whelahan, John Whelahan and —— Whelahan, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them, John Whelahan and —— Whelahan his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 54 William-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1873.

DUNNING, EDSALL & HART,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1873.

DUNNING, EDSALL & HART,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ap11-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLOTTE MEYERSBERG, plaintiff, against LOUIS MEYERSBERG, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 City Hall-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, March 13, 1873.

N. A. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1873.—New-York, March 13, 1873.

N. A. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my13-law6wM*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; also work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DRY GOODS.

RECEPTION DAY. **INDIA SHAWLS.**

Our INDIA SHAWL RECEPTION takes place on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, May 26, 27, and 28, when we will THROW OPEN to our patrons and the public the HANDSOMEST FURNISHED, the MOST ARTISTIC, and BEST APPOINTED INDIA SHAWL ROOM IN THE WORLD.

Our stock having been purchased on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS by our own experienced buyer, DIRECT FROM EAST INDIA MERCHANTS trading in CACHMERE and UMRITZER, we will exhibit, without exception, the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of GENUINE INDIA SHAWLS ever seen in this country.

The assortment contains many RARE NOVELTIES in PATTERNS and DESIGNS, and a number of ORIENTAL GEMS that, for SINGULAR BEAUTY, have never before been secured by any house in the United States.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

1873. SUMMER NOVELTIES! 1873.

EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS IN
OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, &c.
CLUNY, YAK, ANTIQUE, AND LLAMA LACES.
CAPES, SACQUES, SCARFS, VAILS, HAMBURG BANDS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTINGS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, BELTS, SATCHELS, &c.
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND STYLE.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

ROUND HATS, BONNETS, FLORIDA AND PALMETTO HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50 up.

For Sabbath-School Anniversaries.

INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, MISSES', BOYS', AND YOUTHS' STRAW HATS. LATEST STYLES CHEAP.
HAIR AND NEAPOLITAN HATS, 75c., 85c., 95c., up.
ALSO, 5,000 CASES OF VARIOUS BRAIDS AND SHAPES FROM 25c. to $3 each.
OUR TRIMMED HATS WILL REPAY CAREFUL INSPECTION.

READY TO-DAY.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand-st., and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New-York.

At E. Ridley & Son,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

PARASOLS,

Full line of Changeables, in Blues and Plums.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, Club Handles and Chatelaines, $1 65 each.
Extra large and lined from $2 to $4 50 each.
All Silk, for children, 50c.
Pink and Blue, with Ruffles, 65c., 75c., 88c., and $1.

FANS.

Another purchase of over twenty Thousand Fans, Linen at 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., and 15c. Silk at 20c., 25c., 35c., 39c., 45c., up.

RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.

GROSS-GRAINS at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., and 38c. all silk.
One thousand pieces of 6-inch and 7-inch Sash Ribbons, all silk, at 50c. 65c., 75c., and 85c. per yard.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

At E. Ridley & Son,

ATTRACTIVE AND IMMENSE STOCK OF VIENNA AND PARIS GOODS. INSPECT LEATHER GOODS. OXIDIZED GOODS.

Silver-Plated Ware.

Large Children's Carriages, $6 each.
Jewelry, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

At E. Ridley & Son,

GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
Real Laces, Dress Trimmings, Needle Works, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Under-garments.
Special offering of Silk Neck Ties and Scarfs.
5,000 pairs Whalebone Corsets at 55c., 75c., 85c., and $1 per pair.
EDW. RIDLEY & SON.

KID GLOVES,

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Spring Colors. New Lot at 45c. per pair. Slightly imperfect. 150 dozens Two-Buttons at 75c. pair. Worth double. CLEARING.
Two Buttons at 75c. and $1 pair.
Drabs, Slates and Browns.
New Assortments of Edward Glove at $1 25 pair.
BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA AT THE PRICE.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN STREETS, NEW-YORK.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,
We will offer some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
Closing several lots of
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak,
Ecru, and White Cluny,
Real Point, Point Applique,
Valenciennes, Real and French.
Spanish and French Blonds.
All at less than cost to import.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.
Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol Covers,
Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Fringes, and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, Bedding, Feather Beds, Window-shades, Hollands, Oil-cloths, &c., &c.; 4, 5, and 6 quarter white, red, check, and fancy Mattings, from 18c. to 35c. per yard.
Store-shades made to order.
Reliable goods and moderate prices.
H. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 250 Canal-st., one door from Elm-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
$80,000 worth of Ribbons.
Plain Gros Grain Sash,
Bonnet and Trimming
Ribbons at 50c. on the dollar.
Watered Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., up.
All silk Gros Grain, 10c., 12½c., 13c., up.
All silk Cord Edges, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., up.
Plaid Sash Ribbons, 25c., 39c., 46c., up.
Watered Sash Ribbons, 59c., 69c., 75c., up.
Plain Sash Ribbons, 31c., 42c., 50c., up.
Wide Windsor Sashes, $1 49 each.
250 dozens Ladies' Silk Ties and Bows, imported goods, 19c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 49c., 53c., 59c., all Silk Windsor Ties 25c.
20,000 yards Real Guipure Laces at less than gold cost. Guipure Laces 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., to $4 69. Yak Laces 25c., 31c., 46c., 69c., 75c.
Hand-made Linen Laces 5c. up.
Valenciennes Laces 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., up.
Real Laces of all kinds low.
Vail and Scarf Laces Low.
Llama Lace Shawls, from auction, from $2 25 to $59.
Llama Lace Sacques, from auction, from $3 to $48.
Parasols—Great variety at very low prices, 69c. to $12.
French Flowers, new goods, from 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 69c., spray, up.
Straw Goods Department.
Bonnets and Hats, 25c., up.
Dress, Bonnet, Trimming, and Lining Silks, from 25c. yard up.
Piques, Muslins, Tucks, Dimities, &c., from auction.
Ladies' and Misses' Under-wear, full assortment, at very low prices.
Corsets, Skirts, Bustles, Pads, &c., prices way down.
We have over 1,500 dozens Linen Handkerchiefs from auction, in Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Plain, Embroidered, and Hemstitch, 6c. to 50c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions from auction from 4c. up to 98c. yard.
Rufflings and Tuckings.
Real Lace Collars 25c.
Linen setts from 31c. up.
Lace Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Sleeve-setts, &c.
Real and Imitation Normandy Lace Caps at very low prices.
Silk Fringes 6c. to $2 96.
Silk Gimps 25c. to $12 piece.
From auction Misses' Fancy Striped Hose, 12½c., 15c., 25c., pair.
Full Regular Hose, 25c. up.
Lisle Thread Hose, 35c. up.
Gents', Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Lisle and Merino Under-wear at very low prices.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Misses' Aprons, Sacques, and Suits.
Ladies' and Misses' Waists.
Two cases fine imported Oxidized Chatelaines at 25c.
Fine oxidized Belt Clasps.
Setts, Pins, Chains, Slides, &c.
25,000 Fine Silk Fans, 25c., up.
Gilt Stick Fans, 50c.
Bags and Belts, Porte-monnaies.
Soaps, Perfumeries, and Fancy Goods.
Bronze and Parian Goods.
Velvet, Gilt, and Walnut Frames.
One-Button Kid Gloves, 39c., up.
Two-Button Kid Gloves, 49c., up.
Fine Berlin Gloves, 15c., up.
Ladies' Riding and Driving Gloves.
Auction Lots opening every day, Wholesale or Retail.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 767 and 769 BROADWAY, corner 9th-st.

HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
No connection whatever with any other house.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. NEW IMPORTED styles from Paris and Berlin. BEAUTIFUL CHANGES. Patterns of them now ready. Endless variety. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED PERFECT. The ONLY PLACE in this country that imports fashions and sells patterns of them. Examine and see for yourself. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Come early in the day. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN RED Check, fancy and coir Mattings, Carpets, Cassimeres, Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE JUNE 1, OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., New-York City.
L. T. GRIFFITHS, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1873, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after June 2, at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopen June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1873.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.
WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE SUISSE, PARLANT ALLEmand et français, désire se placer pour soigner des enfants au dessus de deux ans; est pourvue des meilleures références. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 2 West 44th-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, and all help wanting situations, call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av., immediately; English, Protestants, and other cooks, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, laundresses, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR SIX months; must be single, sober, and willing, and understand cold grapery and milking; none others need apply. Apply on Tuesday, May 27, at No. 422 Broadway, up-stairs, from 10 until 1 o'clock; references required.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman to assist in the care of a child and as lady's maid, and who is a good seamstress; she must speak good French and have first-rate references; none other will suit. Apply at No. 8 West 20th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN TAKE CARE of and drive horses and do plain gardening; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 63 West 48th-st.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER AT NO. 112 Adelphi-st. Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Offer for sale a limited number of the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PERCENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY COMPANY,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Minnesota Division

In 1871 were	$571,010 27
In 1872	995,959 68
In 1873, estimated	1,500,000 00

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS. State of New York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.
Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.
THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under, and in pursuance of, the laws of the State of Wisconsin, will be held at the office of said company, No. 21 West Milwaukee-street, Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and perfecting a consolidation of the rights, powers, franchises, and property of said Railway Company with the rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under, and in pursuance of, the laws of the State of Illinois, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. E. WHITE, President.
H. A. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated April 3, A. D. 1873.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	THOMAS DICKSON.
ABIEL A. LOW,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	

And at a meeting of the board held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.
THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY, BALTIMORE, May 6, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that their annual meeting, required by their charter and by-laws, will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year. The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 26th day of May next, and remain closed until after said election.
CHAS. J. BAKER, President.
WM. DEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company (for the election of President and six directors) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst., until the 3d of June, both inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2d.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. May 13th, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1874, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2, next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 26 to June 2, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WHITEHALL AND PEARL STS.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Produce Exchange will be held at their rooms on TUESDAY, May 27, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. By order
A. S. JEWELL, President.
S. H. GRANT, Superintendent.

$3,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY ON assignment of bond and mortgage; bonus allowed. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 132 Times Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS.

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. City Bonds, viz.: $150,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910; $500,000 Three-year Bonds.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 8 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this company will close on MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on THURSDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN F. COLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.
The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FINAL examination of the Senior Class in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, May 26, and will be continued during the following three days, and also during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week succeeding, beginning at 10 o'clock each day.
The concluding examination for the year of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes will commence on MONDAY, June 9, and will continue until Saturday, June 14, inclusive, beginning at the same hour.
The parents of students, the Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:0 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER IN a young ladies' school, or as governess in a respectable family, by a German lady who has been educated in the best schools of Germany and France, and is thoroughly competent to teach German, French, music, and the ordinary English branches. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address W. W., *Evening Times* Office, Albany, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD LARGE experience in teaching, has spent two years on the continent, and speaks French fluently, would like to travel in Europe, as governess to children or companion to a lady, for her expenses. Address Miss TUTTLE, St. Denis Hotel, New-York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF UNEXCEPtionable character and habits, and a good disciplinarian, to take charge of boys in a reform institution; one of some experience as a successful teacher preferred. Address Institution, Station C, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or* part *cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

"AIMEZ-VOUS LA MUSIQUE?"—Do you love music? Beautiful book given away. WATSON'S Music-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place. Private lessons, piano, organ, violin, guitar, zither, singing, &c.

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell) will be found a large number of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and Country; suitable for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, and Summer houses.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, PRIVATE families and boarding-houses wishing to secure good, reliable help in any capacity, can be suited immediately by calling or sending their orders to WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants for any capacity; also first-class waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING or serving.—By a very neat young woman, with very best City recommendations; thoroughly understands her work in every respect, and has no objection to be useful to a family in City or country; prefers a good, permanent, steady home. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; also willing and obliging; will go in the country with a family for the Summer; has first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young English Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress; has always lived as house maid in England; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, respectable young girl, (Protestant,) who understands her work in every detail, is a competent waitress and thorough chamber-maid; references from last employer, who can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman, not long in the country; is willing to make herself useful; good references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 47 West 28th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND Dairy-maid.—By an English chamber-maid and waitress, who understands, if required, the care of milk and butter; country or City; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid, to assist with children; has five years' City reference from former employer, who can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of a child and sew; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 East 59th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call or address No. 1,023 6th-av., near 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and assist with growing children. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 239 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 109 West 18th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful woman and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor; twenty-nine years established.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By two very neat, tidy, experienced servants; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the chamber-maid thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them; in City or country; either will be useful in any capacity; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO competent young women, willing to do the work of a private family between them; one is a good family cook and laundress, the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all kinds constantly on hand at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two very neat, tidy, experienced servants; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the chamber-maid thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them; in City or country; either will be useful in any capacity; best recommendations. Cell at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a competent young woman, who will be very well recommended by her last employer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent meat cook in every respect; does washing and ironing first-class. Call at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, soups, jellies, ices, cake, bread and biscuit; is remarkably neat and economical; has City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; understands all kinds of good and fancy cooking and baking; does boning, larding; makes jellies, ice-creams of all kinds, cakes, and other desserts; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call or address at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING and Ironing.—By a young woman, who has good City reference for ability and character; can do all kinds of English cooking; makes excellent bread and biscuit; no objection to the country. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat, willing Protestant girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work in a small private family; is a very good cook; has the best City reference, no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK—FOR A SUMMER HOUSE; UNDERstands every branch of her business perfectly; pastry a specialty; splendid bread, biscuit, and cake baker; good City references. Apply at Aubrey's Select Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—A nice young girl, with fourteen months' City reference to last employer; wages, $18; guaranteed a competent family cook. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is fully competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection going to the country for the Summer months; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable young girls, sisters, in a small private family, one as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City and country references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as cook in a small private family staying in the City; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to do the coarse washing; has the very best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 228 West 28th-st., in the rear, first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands nice family cooking and is an excellent washer and ironer; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; excellent cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, creams, pastry, jellies; excellent baker; can get up a good many very nice dishes; very respectable; best references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation in the country for a first-class cook, thoroughly competent in every respect. To be seen Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 7 East 36th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; willing to go in the country; best City references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is an excellent baker, and has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the City or country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 30 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—A CAPITAL WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging, and can take the entire charge of her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—In country or City; she is an excellent washer and ironer and bread-maker; would have no objection to do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman in a small family as cook and general servant; is most willing to be useful; has no objection to go to the country. Address or call at No. 340 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 23th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 233 Madison-av., corner 37th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-rate cook; no objection to the country with a family for Summer months; best City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a first-class cook, in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 170 West 46th-st., from 9 to 12.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN woman, to cook, wash, and iron; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, where a kitchen-maid can be had; good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly efficient; City reference. Call at No. 1,297 3d-av., near 74th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 507 6th-av., confectioner-store.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD GO AS SEAMstress or lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good City references. Call or address three days, No. 709 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker a few engagements in private families by the day or week, in City or country; can sew on machine. Call at No. 438 4th-av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or would take charge of a house for the Summer months; experienced in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Address Mrs. Beekman, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH woman as housekeeper in a first-class private family that is willing to pay a good salary for a good manager of domestic affairs and servants. Address Mrs. Byron, Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY active young girl, who is lately landed; has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, and be generally useful in a family; or will take a kitchen-maid's place in a private family; well recommended for honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTable woman to do general house-work in a private family in the City; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has three years' City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French lady's maid; speaks German also; expert hair-dresser and understands dress-making; excellent recommendations. Address L. B., Box No. 83 *Times* Up-town Office, or No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good dress-maker; expert on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent references. Call at No. 116 East 32d-st., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN MAID, speaking French, dresses hair, and makes dresses; has very good references; likes to travel. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman, who understands her work in every branch; is a fine fluter, beautiful polisher, and cannot be excelled in ironing fine garments; will work in a private family for reasonable wages, or will take a situation in a first-class boarding-house; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY, EFFIcient, capable woman; can do French fluting and puffing, do up fine dresses and Summer suits; is obliging and willing; can give the best of references. Call or address at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ODELL'S AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid; understands her business perfectly; has eight years City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable and expert laundress; best testimonials as to being faithful, obliging, &c.; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Inquire for Dennis, at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant woman; she is a first-class woman and laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; very best reference; country or City. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT, young, not afraid to work, and fully competent; City or country; will assist at chamber-work; City references; wages $16. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a strong young woman, with excellent City reference; does all kinds of French fluting; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; wishes a place for herself and her child, two years of age, in a private family or a boarding-house; is careful and sober and obliging; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 205 west 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl; understands polishing, fluting, and all sorts of fineries; first-class reference; willing to go to the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style prompt and reliable. Call at No. 777 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—GOOD WASHER AND ironer; understands French fluting, puffing, and laces; best City references. Apply at No. 223 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 47th-st.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a nice young German Protestant girl, whom she can highly recommend as nurse to grown children, or maid; she is an excellent seamstress and operates on the machine; would like to travel, Europe preferred. Call Monday and Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, Gramercy Park House, Room No. 163.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; she is an experienced nurse for young or growing children; good plain sewer; or make herself useful generally; very best testimonials; neat, kind, efficient, honest, sober, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; many years' City reference. Apply at No. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., one flight up, front room.

NURSE.—BY A REAL COMPETENT INfant's nurse, French; fully understands the care of an infant brought up by the bottle; or take charge of growing children, and make their lingeries beautifully by hand; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman with unexceptional City reference; is fond of children; can take charge of an infant if required; is also a good family seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the stationery; no objection to the country.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or grown children, and assist in chamber-work; is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is an experienced nurse, very fond of children, and is a good seamstress; willing to go in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN country or City, by an English Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of baby from its birth, or the care of grown children; can furnish undeniable references as to character, capability. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on a bottle; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse for an infant, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a thoroughly competent and experienced person as nurse and seamstress, or infant's nurse, or wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employers, No. 244 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; wishes to take care of children; speaks German also, and will instruct the children in both languages; excellent reference. Address V. D., Box No. 53 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as infant's nurse, or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN WITH reference from first-class City physicians, to take charge of an invalid, or young child; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

NURSES, CHAMBER-MAIDS, AND cooks, with reliable references, wish situations. Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or see to grown children; country preferred. Apply at present employer's, 145 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; is a good sewer with excellent reference. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st., fourth floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would take full charge of a baby from its birth; best City references. Call or address No. 39 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE English young woman as seamstress and nurse; will care for grown children and assist in chamber-work; can operate and hair-dress; best City references; City or country. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has no objection to the country or traveling with a family. Call at No. 20 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

TRAVELING COMPANION, OR NURSE and Seamstress.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman, who desires to go to Europe with a family; if cannot get the above will go in any other capacity; will be useful, and give unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; she is smart, active, neat, and presentable; understands first-class waiting, carving, and the care of glass and silver, perfectly; best City reference; country, with a City family.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY FIRST-class waitress; has had long experience in some of the first families, as her reference will testify; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman; very best testimonials; country or City; very good waitress and chamber-maid; very neat, tidy, sober, honest, good servant. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A FRENCH ENGINEER, MECHANician, and thoroughly practical chocolate-maker, desires a position in a manufactory; highest references. Address H. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A STENOGRAPHER, WHO CAN SET type, desires employment. J. A. H., *Tribune* Office.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A young French couple; both very highly recommended and fully capable of filling their duties perfectly; sober, honest, industrious, and reliable; can give full satisfaction in a first-class gentleman's family; City or country. Call at 621 6th-av., first floor.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTEStant butler; either City or country where the family returns. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN &c.—HOUSE-WORK OR Cook and Dairy.—By a man and wife; no children; man can care and drive horses, will milk, work in garden, and be useful on a gentleman's place; wife thoroughly understands house-work, family cooking, good washer and ironer, &c.; country preferred; wages moderate; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; a most competent groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., at Stiver's coach manufactory, 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is an experienced old country servant; can produce unexceptionable City reference from one of the leading firms in town for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address F. C., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a respectable young man in a private family; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country; can milk, and is a careful driver, and understands his work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, (colored,) either City or country; is an excellent driver, first-class groom; temperate; can recommend him in every particular. Apply at Mr. D. Hornett's stable, No. 17 East 3-th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man of long experience; understands his business correctly; has first-class reference from last employer; is single and Protestant. Call or address No. 32 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A colored man, aged twenty-three years; thoroughly experienced in the care and driving of horses; prefers the country; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference can be given. Call or address J. B., No. 9 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman; understands the care of road horses; excellent reference; country preferred. Call on or address R. G., No. 748 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant coachman; will soon be disengaged. Can be seen or address Coachman, No. 28 Lexington-av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH man as coachman, with references. Call or address J. E., No. 138 West 25th-st., private stable.

EMPLOYERS WANTING EXCELLENT colored coachmen, waitermen, grooms, errand boys, &c., should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., where you will get the best of colored men.

FARMER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant young man, single; not long in the country; has the appearance of being a very desirable person; understands the care of horses; willing to do any kind of work; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

FARMER, GROOM, &c.—BY A MAN aged thirty years; is a first-rate groom and good driver; can also do every branch of farm-work, plain gardening, milking, &c.; well recommended from former employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTant German, as gardener or farmer; understands the care of green-house rows and graperies, the pruning and setting out of trees and shrubs, the raising of all kinds of vegetables; knows the proper care of horses and cattle; sixteen years in this country; best references. Address Charles, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A young man who thoroughly understands both driving and grooming horses; is a first-class driver, either in City or country; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-av., corner 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUStrious man, aged twenty-six years, as porter in a hotel or restaurant, or would assist in cooking; has two years' reference from last employer; is fully competent to fill either of the above places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN ON A GENTLEMAN'S place by a young Englishman, lately over, who can care and drive horses, assist in garden, mow lawns, trim up walks, paint, and general work about a gentleman's house and place; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A Protestant man aged thirty years, who is a good driver and a good waiter; also, well experienced as valet and gentleman's body servant; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—MIDDLE AGE; IS OF THE English Church; knows the work of a gentleman's house; has good references from places in the City and last employer. Address M., Box No. 39, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; is thoroughly efficient; reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 67 West 12th-st., French tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT, as waiter; has the best of City references; Newport preferred. Can be seen at No. 976 5th-av.

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SPANISH CEDAR

FOR BOAT-BUILDERS, Mahogany, and all kinds Hard Wood, in Logs, Plank, Boards, and Veneers.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—WITHOUT A HEART—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MORBL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Kate Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. G. Wheatleigh, Miss Linda Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Lovel, Miss Fanny Reeve.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Nellson, Miss Peterson, Mr. F. Bangs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARABI.—Messrs. Maffit, Barrymore, Miss Lulu.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $6; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The dispatches from Paris last evening show that the immediate design of the French Conservatives in substituting MACMAHON for THIERS has been carried out. The extreme Republicans are, for the time being, apparently cowed. The Radical journals are moderate. GAMBETTA advises respect for the law. There has been no demonstration in the streets. Meantime Marshal MACMAHON'S acceptance of the Presidency contains not one word that could relieve the evident alarm of the Republicans—an alarm sure to be followed by anger. He pledges his word to "continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order," and declares that he "will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which society rests," "with God's aid and the devotion of the army." Meanwhile he has promised the Prefets (*qui s'excuse s'accuse,*) that no attack shall be made on the laws and the institutions of the country.

They do these things better in England—that everybody will admit who reads the account of the sentence of a managing bank director in Jersey, a fortnight since. He was a very moderate thief. He had used some £8,000 of securities, pledged £5,000 more, and used the bank's name for some £15,000 more. But, though he was a judge of the Royal Court, he was convicted on four counts and sentenced to five years' penal servitude—which is quite different from being made President of a police board, for instance.

Our Washington dispatches state that the Civil Service Board and the Cabinet are agreed that modification of the Civil Service rules is required to make the test of fitness for special duties more severe. If any such modification is possible we hope it will be devised. To test fitness for duty is the only purpose of the rules. But we trust the board will remember that it is under the guise of an effort to secure this end that many enemies of the new system have attacked the rules. No attention should be given to any one who says that the rules at present existing do not afford a very useful means of testing practical ability. Any such assertion is contradicted by the records of the departments, and by the rules themselves. We beg the board, in endeavoring to improve on the present rules, not to weaken or to run any danger of weakening their essential principle, which is, that fitness *alone*, as far as it can be discovered, shall affect appointments.

That was a remarkable tornado, cyclone, or what not, that visited Iowa last Thursday. It commenced by "entirely demolishing" the "city" of Lancaster, and then proceeded over a track of some ten to twenty miles in length, leaving "scarcely a dwelling or a barn" in its track. It does not speak as well for the prosperity as for the moderation of the inhabitants of this region that the damage to property is estimated at only $100,000. A quarter of a mile seems to have been the favorite distance for the "cyclone" to carry things, and this was done indifferently with young ladies and mule teams. An exception was made in the case of a flock of 150 sheep, which were carried half a mile, and only dropped when all but forty of them had been "actually torn to fragments." The reporter who sends this ridiculous nonsense enumerates twelve deaths caused by the storm. Let us hope that his statements in this regard are as much exaggerated as his others obviously are.

The exhibit made by the Post-office Department with reference to the service of the White Star line is an ugly one. Five total failures and five serious delays in nine months in such a business are not as creditable to the efficiency of the company as they are to the patience of the Department. The community will certainly sustain the Department in prompt action.

Our belated Spring came upon us yesterday very suddenly. The day was as nearly perfect as the most enthusiastic could hope for. Many thousands of persons spent the day in the parks of this City and Brooklyn, and many more thronged the boats and cars for the adjacent country. The gentle rains of the mid-week, followed by the heats of Saturday and Sunday, have literally changed the face of nature in the fields and woods. Foliage has everywhere grown to twice its size a single week ago, and the larger flowering shrubs are covered with new blossoms. The few days that are now likely to precede the burning Summer weather are generally among the most lovely of the year.

Business in the Legislature.

From the letter of our Albany correspondent it will be seen that there is a general determination among the members of the Legislature to adjourn without day on Thursday next, and that a large amount of business remains to be acted upon. It is certain the session cannot and should not be prolonged beyond next week, and the members have therefore very little time in which to consummate several important measures which are still before them. About one thousand bills still remain on the files, and if it is expected that many of these are to receive attention during the few days that remain it is evident that the close of the session is to be in no way more creditable than usual. Taking the facts as they exist, it is the obvious duty of the Legislature to separate the wheat from this mountain of chaff without ceremony. Thus far the record of the two Houses is not in all things entirely discreditable, but it can be made very black, indeed, during the time that remains.

The first and most obvious duty is to come to an agreement through the Conference Committee on the constitutional amendments. It would better serve the public interests if these amendments were taken just as they came from the commission, but the changes which have been made are not of vital importance, and it is not of much consequence what are accepted and what rejected. It is of the utmost consequence, however, that the amendments shall not fail because of disagreement between the two Houses, and we hope there will be no obstinate sticking for trifles. Another matter of general interest is the Congressional Apportionment bill, as the law is needed to prevent future complications; the bill is substantially just to all parties, and should be passed without delay. Among the measures most needed by the City are the charter supplementary bills, which should become law after being weeded of the objectionable matters to which we have frequently called attention; the City and County Consolidation bill, which is imperatively required for our good government; the Park Improvements Bonds bill, without which there will be no funds to carry on park improvements, the Smith Gas bill and several others to which we called special attention on Thursday last.

In the same article we mentioned several bills which should not pass and which will not if the Legislature has any regard for its good name. Prominent among these is the Industrial Exhibition bill, to get $2,500,000 from the City, which has been industriously worked through almost to its final passage; the Newspaper Claims bills, which we are glad to see are not in very good plight, but which should be in much worse, and the bill to provide for the past and future pay-rolls of the Sheriff of New-York, which is a scandalous job, chiefly intended for the benefit of Sheriff BRENNAN. There are many minor jobs, doubtless, being pressed upon the members, and in the nature of things they must be deceived as to some of them, but those we have mentioned are too flagrant for gentlemen to plead ignorance in the future as to their real character. It is too late now to do much in the way of intelligent general legislation, and with measures much more imperatively required for present needs pressing for attention, such matters as the Champlain Ship Canal should be postponed to a future time. Only by this determination to clear the decks can scandalous bills be killed, and the legislation absolutely required be obtained.

We hope for the credit of the Legislature that it will be equal to the temptations that beset its closing hours. If it has not done as well as it might, it has, perhaps, done as well as anybody had any right to expect. Its record is not stainless, and by a stern devotion to duty during its last days, it may do something to retrieve its past. If it does not give us the constitutional amendments and the few other measures absolutely necessary for the public welfare, and does not strangle the jobs which it should never have allowed to give the faintest sign of life, it will suffer by comparison with its predecessor. No one wishes it so hard a fate.

Russia and England.

The Shah of Persia has had great honor paid him at the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, and has gone rejoicing on his way to Berlin. The hospitalities of the Czar are a trifle suggestive of the invitation of the spider to the fly told of in song, but if the Commander of the Faithful is satisfied, we suppose others ought to be. Still, it is not to be disguised that if Khiva is really to be overrun and annexed, if the war is to be "short, sharp, and decisive," or if the Khanate is to be simply absorbed without any war at all, Persia will be in serious danger. Recent tidings from the Steppes may be exaggerated, and, in fact, almost every statement from the seat of action has been flatly contradicted a day or two after. But whether the Khan is really a prisoner or not, and whether the "Karakush" does or does not fly over the Khivan towers, it seems to be generally held that the result of the Russian expedition is to be discounted as a foregone conclusion, and that the Khanate is to be taken and permanently held by the soldiers of the Czar. If half of what we hear be true, this is a contingency to be looked for at once, and it is so different from what has been professedly expected, and, indeed, stipulated for by the Powers most interested, as to augur an immediate future certainly clouded, and possibly tempestuous.

To take in the force of the situation we must remember that, within a very short time, Count SCHOUVALOFF promised the British Government, in the most explicit terms, on behalf of the Czar, that there should be no prolonged occupation of Khiva. This was certainly regarded in England as a binding pledge, and so accepted. The truth is, a strong pressure had been put on the London Cabinet, to compel the adoption of a minatory attitude toward Russia on the Khivan question, and the amicable assurances of Count SCHOUVALOFF were elicited, in the usual diplomatic way, for the sake of keeping things quiet. But this has not suited prevalent opinion in Russia, as was quickly made known. The Moscow *Gazette* made haste to declare that the words of Count SCHOUVALOFF were to be regarded in a qualified or conditional sense. It might be true that the envoy represented the then intentions of his master. But circumstances might alter cases, and there really was no telling what might happen when Gen. KAUFMANN'S columns were hundreds of miles away, provoked by Usbeg spears, and face to face with unforeseen emergencies. The assurance to the Court of St. James, therefore, "must not be regarded as a solemn promise, having the force of an international engagement, which, if set aside, involves a breach of faith." The *Golos* contemned this or any sort of equivocation, and was, and is, perfectly straightforward. Inspired by the statesmen who immediately surround the Czar, it boldly declares the annexation of Khiva to be inevitable. The whole object of the expedition, it affirms, was just this, and neither more nor less. Naturally enough, the Russian Press—and our readers need not be told there is a Russian Press outside of Russia as well as within it—has taken the tone of the Government organ. The annexation of Khiva is now proclaimed in all quarters as virtually an accomplished fact, and is universally counted on by the Russian people.

These facts are notorious, and their importance cannot be blinked or denied. It is true that some, whose interests or opinions incline them to the pacific view, have pointed out that the English Government cannot concern itself with non-official declarations, and that it is bound to rest on the assurances of the Russian Minister, at least until they are falsified by events. But, unfortunately, it is now known that heavy guns, of the sort only used for permanent fortifications, have been embarked on the Russian flotilla, on the Sea of Aral, and which can only possibly be designed for such works somewhere about the Lower Oxus. It is known that the arrangements for supplies, and the orders for future movements of troops are such as indicate with almost absolute certainty the permanent occupation of the Khan's dominions. This being so, the situation involves what a London newspaper circuitously describes as "an advance toward a condition of affairs not conducive to prolonged peaceful relations." It is not easy to see how England can help esteeming the falsification of Count SCHOUVALOFF'S promises as a flagrant breach of faith, and resenting it accordingly. Yet were points of etiquette alone at stake, matters might be patched up or smoothed over. Even the bitter feeling so general now among the masses of the British people that the "peace-at-any-price" men have had their way too long, and that through their abject policy England is losing her place among the nations, might still for a time be kept in check. But it is not punctilio or national pride alone which are at issue; it is material good, wealth, territory, and the influence and power that these entail. Russia once master of Khiva is at the gates of Persia, threatens the Afghan frontier, threatens in no remote future the whole British East Indian Empire. To submit now, may not, to be sure, be to submit hereafter. Yet, such will be the popular construction, such will be the estimate of on-looking Europe, and such, presumably, will be the expectancy of the aggressive class in Russia, who, for years, have been urging their Government to the conquest of Khiva. The situation is, assuredly, one of much gravity. A great war between England and Russia may not be close at hand; but unless the former country is prepared to accept at an early day the rank of a second-class Power; unless she is ready to shrink from conclusions with any leading military nation, and allow a precedent that, if followed, will strip her of her magnificent colonial possessions; in a word, unless she is disposed to forego the policy and traditions that have made her everything she is, England, at no distant period, will have to fight Russia again, and this time the prospects are she will have to go into the battle single-handed. Before its conclusion the struggle might, indeed, embroil all the other great European Powers; and such a consummation being, it is to be feared, inevitable, may now be reckoned as only a question of time.

Reform in Excise Affairs.

Although the new Excise Commissioners have been somewhat tardy in getting ready for business, the delay is justified by the care they are manifestly taking to obtain all the facts necessary to the proper performance of the delicate duties with which they are charged. Superintendent KELSO was requested, some time ago, to furnish them with full information of the number and character of the saloons in the City where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, and in the precinct reports, sent them in compliance with this request, they have all the statistics required for the intelligent discharge of their functions. They have also been delayed by the pendency of a bill in the Legislature, which has now become a law, and makes some important changes in the administration of excise affairs.

Being now prepared for work, Messrs. STEWART, VOORHIS and MARSHALL will, we presume, at once announce the policy they have adopted. We are glad to know that the rumor upon which we lately commented as to the grading of license fees, had no very stable foundation, and that the Commissioners have never seriously entertained the idea of fixing the fee at the highest sum named in the law in all cases. They have not fully determined this important matter, but it is certain that they will not neglect to use the discretion given them by law. The new act permits them to fix the fee for an excise license at any sum from $30 to $250, and the fees will be graded to suit the several classes of saloons. It is undoubtedly apparent to the Commissioners, after a candid consideration of all the facts in their possession, that they should discourage, so far as possible, the opening of small saloons, where only vile liquors are sold, and in many cases they can only do this by demanding a high fee. On the other hand, saloons where only lager-beer is sold are comparatively harmless, and the cause of temperance will be served, so far as it can be by their action, by placing the licenses for these saloons at the lowest amount.

By the new act a salutary power has been given the Commissioners, which, properly used, will be of great value to the City. Under the Excise law which TWEED made, a license once granted was never revoked. Any one, therefore, could open a disreputable den and continue it, as so many hundreds did, to our great disgrace and detriment. The present Commissioners can revoke a license upon evidence that the business under it is not conducted in a reputable manner. The mere fact of the existence of this power will to a great extent make its exercise unnecessary, as persons will be much more likely to keep reputable places when, if they do not, they can at any time be prevented from keeping any. Drunkards are made and families impoverished, not by casual drinking, but by persistent lounging in dens where the temptation to indulgence is constantly presented. A policy should be adopted in reference to places where only spirituous liquors are sold that will tend to break up the many shops which have been seminaries to educate the youth of the City in debauchery and crime. We do not doubt that the Commissioners will do all in their power in this direction, and we are sure they will immediately close all the notorious resorts for vile characters by refusing to license them.

A great opportunity is presented the new Excise Commissioners, and we are encouraged to hope they will not neglect it. The debasement of the people was the first essential of the Tammany system of government, and as not the least of the means to this end, the laws were framed and administered to encourage drunkenness and poverty among the masses. Hence we have the suggestive fact that there are in this City, as the result of this policy, 8,403 saloons, or one to every 112 of the population of 942,292, given by the last census. With this startling exhibit it is not strange that it requires $3,003,000 per annum to support our police; that last year the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, due almost invariably to drunkenness, were 60,185; that 30,507 persons of confirmed intemperate habits were committed to the City prisons, and that the constant population in the institutions under the Commissioners of Charities and Correction is about 8,000. No community can afford to ignore such statistics as these, and when it is known that of late years we have been constantly going from bad to worse, it is evident that whatever can be done must be done to stop this frightful waste. Under the present laws and in the present condition of public sentiment, but little is possible further than to so administer excise affairs as to discourage rather than encourage the liquor traffic. This first step in a reform which must be achieved in order to make sure of public safety and prosperity, depends wholly upon the present Excise Commissioners, and we believe they will not fail in their duty. Beyond this action time and perseverance are required to bring the public mind to a full realization of the significance of all the facts concerning the liquor traffic, in order that more effective remedies may be applied in the future.

The Cost of Canadian Confederation.

Some very interesting facts were elicited during the recent debates in the Canadian House of Commons on the new articles of agreement for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation. The proposed covenant of union provides that Prince Edward Island shall be entitled to incur—because of its exceptional and isolated condition—a debt of $4,701,050, or $50 per head of its population, the calculation to be made from the census returns of 1871, viz., 94,021; that in the event of not incurring so much debt, interest at the rate of five per cent. shall be paid to the island authorities by the General Government upon the difference between what may be actually contracted and the full sum. That in case the debt should exceed the aforesaid $4,701,050, the island shall be liable for interest at the rate of five per cent. on such excess. That in consideration of the fact that the Government of the island holds no lands from the Crown by the revenue of which to construct and maintain public works, the "Dominion Government shall pay $45,000 per annum less interest at five per cent. upon any sum not exceeding $809,000, which the Dominion Government may advance to the Prince Edward Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors." That in consideration of the transfer to the Dominion of the power of taxation, a sum of $30,000 shall be paid yearly to the island for the support of the Government and Legislature, in addition to an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population until the same shall reach 400,000. The Dominion shall also pay the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme, District, and County Courts, and provide for the maintenance of the postal department, the protection of the fisheries, the provision for the militia, the light-houses, ship-wrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, the geological survey, the penitentiary and an efficient steam service between the island and the main land Winter and Summer. The railways under construction by the Island Government are to become the property of the Dominion.

It is also stipulated that, in consideration of the increase in the population since 1861, the island shall be represented in the Dominion House of Commons by six members. The present Ministry, of course, will expect the support of this delegation, on the ground of gratitude. There is no doubt that Prince Edward Island will be the gainer by a union under such favorable circumstances. Down to 1869 it was, in great part, owned by a few persons residing in England, who rented the lands to the inhabitants. The whole island contains 1,250,000 acres. Of this amount 800,000 acres were owned in the manner described. Since 1869 the islanders have made large purchases of these lands, but a considerable portion yet remains unsold. It is proposed to purchase the remainder with the amount to be paid by the Dominion, although considering the great increase which has lately taken place in their value, owing to the building of railroads, it is not at all likely that the owners will be willing to part with them short of a good round sum.

The assumption of the Prince Edward Island debt and annuities, the annuity of $150,000 to New-Brunswick to compensate for the loss of lumber dues to that province, according to Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, will have the effect of running the public debt of the Dominion up to $.60,000,000, the interest of which, at five per cent., will, it appears, go into the pockets of European money-lenders. The actual revenue of the country is stated to be $18,000,000, but the cost of collection and deficit of the postal service being deducted from this amount, it will be reduced to $16,500,000. Taking from this $8,000,000 for interest on the debt, and $3,000,000 of subsidies to provinces, only $4,500,000 remain to meet all the other expenses of government. The old provinces, which are not increasing in population, and are not likely to increase very greatly during the next decade, Mr. CARTWRIGHT believes will have to bear almost the entire burden of the debt, and, being already largely in debt by counties and municipalities, he thinks that it is a dangerous policy for the Government to put such a load upon them. The prosperity of the Dominion during the past few years he believes to be owing to exceptional circumstances. Notwithstanding the wonderful recuperative power that has been shown, he is fearful that ruin will fall upon the country should there be two or three years of bad harvests. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in very feeling terms, called the attention of the House to the fact that the population of the Dominion had not increased to the extent expected, while on the other hand, "as the census returns disclosed, no less than 489,000 Canadians had taken up their residences in the United States. These men, too, were, as a general rule, the best class of our population. * * All he could hope was, that in future he should not see half a million of the flower of their population going to build up the neighboring Republic."

Efforts were made by supporters of the Government to combat the mass of statistics produced by Mr. CARTWRIGHT in support of his argument, but without much success. Some of the leading newspapers believe that the Ministry has been plunging about rather wildly, and that the danger which Mr. CARTWRIGHT points out is by no means imaginary. In the past Canada suffered from the lack of that progressive spirit which has been the means of building up this country. The complaint is that she now suffers from too much of it.

Water and Shade.

The advantages of living in a large city are so many and so various as fairly to dwarf the inconveniences. In the abundance and vivacity of the intellectual life alone in any great centre of human activity, there is a stimulus which all the delights of rural existence could but ill replace. The theatres, the libraries, the art galleries, the concerts, perhaps, more than all the attrition of ideas and the constant correction of opinions in daily intercourse with widely different types and conditions of men, are helps to moral and mental growth, which people of culture could ill afford to lose. And, on the score of mere enjoyment, residence in a city like New-York is much to be preferred, since, in addition to its own distinctive pleasures, it has those of the country at command. The citizen who is tired of dust and turmoil has but to take a step as it were to find himself by the seaside or in the meadows, or if he be unable to take the step, the Central Park brings the country as it were to his doors.

In the face of many benefits conferred, it seems ungracious to grumble at the few annoyances to which City life is exposed. Rather it would so seem, if most of these were not so easily susceptible of remedy. Because we have the opportunity of seeing FECHTER or SOTHERN every night, if we are so minded, there is no good reason why we should go on forever breaking our shins and spoiling our tempers over the barrels and crates that turn into "no thoroughfare" one-half of our down-town streets. Because we have the Croton Aqueduct at command in every room of our houses, ought we, therefore, find it next to impossible to get a drink of water out of doors? Or, for the eye of taste, shrinking from the fiery vista of one of our unshaded up-town avenues, blazing like a sort of brown-stone Sahara under the fierce Midsummer heats, what consolation is there in being told that THEODORE THOMAS' garden concerts are unrivaled, or that WARD'S statue of SHAKESPEARE is one of the finest in the world?

These and the like are small annoyances; but it is just because they are so small and so easily removed that they are irritating. If there were a law, for example, that all good citizens should be obliged to clamber through Dey or Barclay-street, and break their shins at least once a day, all good citizens, we are sure, would submit, if not with cheerfulness, at least without resistance. Or if it were, in like manner, illegal to become thirsty in the street, we might endure the lack of public drinking-fountains with composure. So if shade-trees were a blemish or unhealthful, we should say no more about it, but go on scorching resignedly in our brown-stone deserts. But the facts are all the other way. The law, at least passively, rather discourages the packing-box torture; indeed, the Constitution of the State expressly forbids the infliction of cruel or unusual punishments; and the Legislature has been trying hard to encourage water-drinking. And as for the trees, we all know they are grateful to the senses, and retired physicians tell us that they are better than doctors' bills for the promotion of hygiene. If they rendered no other service than to spare one side of most of our streets the daily humiliation of contemplating the architectural hideousness of the other, their presence would be a perennial benevolence. The only valid argument that can be urged against them—namely, that too much shade is as unsalubrious as too little—would be offset by planting open-leafed varieties, such as the silver poplar, whose foliage intercepts only the glare, and not the gladness, of the sunshine.

The difficulty of starting reform in such minor matters consists in the fact that their irritating absence or their exasperating presence becomes so familiar to all as to seem at last a matter of course, a thing to be silently execrated and endured. Everybody suffers from them, and after the momentary irritation, forgets all about them. But we do not quite despair, except, indeed, as to the packing-boxes, which seem to be quite beyond the power of humanity to get rid of. But water and shade we mean to have in abundance, if asking will bring them. Some day, perhaps, when everybody has got an office, or definitely settled that he is not to have one, small troubles of this kind may gain attention. One thing is certain. More fountains mean less dram-drinking, and more shade-trees less malaria. Having gained so much, packing-boxes will lose half their terrors.

MINOR TOPICS.

The recent victories of the Carlists may or may not be greatly exaggerated, but that the insurrection is too formidable to be combatted by ordinary means is very evident. The Republican General, VALARDS, has ordered a levy of boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age, with whom he proposes to reinforce his army, and drive the Carlists from the field. This is rather worse folly than the recent attempt at Barcelona to enroll a regiment of women. If these poor little boys should be forced into the army, they would be worse than useless, and would be simply food for Carlist ferocity. It is earnestly to be hoped that one or the other party will soon gain a decisive victory. Even the success of the Carlists would be a less evil than the prolongation of anarchy and civil war.

No church can wholly protect itself from fools who, while professing its principles, outrage its spirit. The English Church is afflicted with one of these, who edits the *Church Herald*, and who says of the late Mr. MILL:

"His 'philosophy,' so called, was thoroughly anti-Christian; his sentiments darkly mischievous and outrageously wild. As a member of Parliament he was a signal failure, and his insolence to, and contempt for, the great Conservative Party was well known. His death is no loss to anybody, for he was a rank but amiable infidel, and a most dangerous person. The sooner those 'lights of thought' who agree with him go to the same place, the better will it be for both Church and State. We can well spare the whole crew of them, and shall hear of their departure, whether one by one, or in a body, with calm satisfaction."

Another trapeze performer met his death recently, in an Indiana town, while making a "leap for life," at a giddy height, by missing his aim and falling into the audience. In this case the poor fellow who made his way in the world the little time he was in it by performing feats which nobody would have cared to see, except from the excitement of the danger to him, had the sorry satisfaction of falling upon one of the spectators, who was also seriously injured. If this result were only sure to follow in all cases of accident to the performers, we might hope that the demand for this senseless "amusement" would so diminish as to make it unprofitable. We have no desire to discourage the love of athletic sports, but these performances cannot be called such, and the public ought to be led to prefer boating and other sports.

There is a prospect for the speedy completion of the survey of the north-western boundary between the United States and the British Possessions. At the last session Congress appropriated $125,000 for the work during the coming Summer, and the engineers of the American expedition depart from St. Paul during the present week for the scene of their labors. Last year the survey was completed with the aid of the British expedition from Fort Pembina to the Lake of the Woods, and it is hoped to finish it to the Rocky Mountains during this season. The work of determining the forty-ninth parallel, which is declared by treaty to be the boundary line, has been one of great tediousness and labor, owing to its being prosecuted almost wholly in a wilderness, yet it is one that must be completed to avoid entanglements between the two countries. A practical question arose some time ago by Fenian raiders claiming that they had been captured by the British on American soil, and others may arise in the future.

An important decision has just been rendered in a Washington City court, and all victims of the vagaries of shoemakers will thank the Daniel, who fortunately came to judgment in the case, for the righteous conclusion he reached. The plaintiff sued for the price of a pair of shoes, for which the defendant refused to pay, on the ground that they did not fit. To determine this question of fact, the magistrate required the shoes to be tried on in open court, whereupon the defendant declared appearances were deceitful, as the shoes hurt him very much. Judge HUMPHREYS then wandered out of law, perhaps, but certainly into common sense, to remark that tight-fitting shoes being very trying, a party is not required to accept those which fail to come up to the requirements of comfort, and therefore entered judgment for the defendant. As an effect of this decision we may hope that hereafter shoemakers will pay more attention to the idiosyncrasies of feet, and that the painful process known as "breaking in" a pair of shoes will be an unknown torture in the future. If his decision brings this happy result, Judge HUMPHREYS will deserve a monument as durable, at least, as leather.

That "phœnix" will soon be rising again, and this time from Boston. The sturdy New England nature was not cast down by the great disaster, and now, when only six months have elapsed since the fire, such progress has been made in rebuilding that it is believed within the year all traces of the ravages of the flames will be removed. And it is a comfort to the stranger to know that some of the streets have been widened and others straightened, so that the burned district will be less of a labyrinth than it was. There is also satisfaction in knowing that in rebuilding more attention has been paid to durability than ornamentation, so that while the new Boston may seem less gorgeous to the superficial observer it will really be more imposing and far less likely to be destroyed by fire. The lessons of their disasters have not been wholly thrown away on either Chicago or Boston, and the marvelous enterprise and pluck displayed by both in the work of reconstruction justify the songs of self-congratulation each is now stanchly singing. Chicago formally glorifies herself next month, and Boston will be excused for following the example.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To Railroad Superintendents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through you I would like to give some gratuitous but very excellent advice to railroad superintendents. I wish to ask for the issuing of an order requiring brakesmen to perform their very few duties more satisfactorily and usefully to the public. They have but little to do now since the introduction of the air brake, but announce the stations. This they do too hurriedly and too indistinctly. Many persons depend almost entirely upon such announcements to know where to get off. I am convinced that very often painful mistakes occur. To-day I am riding on the Philadelphia and Reading Road; my hearing is ordinarily acute; yet I have not been able without consulting my guide-book to understand one announcement made by the brakesman. He opens the door in a hurried manner, and amid all the clatter and noise of the rushing train, shouts the name of the station. It is impossible to understand him. A few months ago your correspondent was riding upon one of our leading roads. An old lady, traveling alone, was sitting a few seats ahead in the car. She was nervous and excited, and very feeble. We stopped at a station, the name of which sounded like the one she was going to. The brakesman opened the door and shouted it in the manner above described. She gathered up her little valise and shawl and started for the door; before she reached it the train had started. She went out upon the platform and was about to leap off when I caused her by the arm and led her back to her seat in the car. Had she leaped off she would have been greatly injured, perhaps killed. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road has adopted the following plan: The brakesman is required to enter the car, close the door behind him, and then slowly and distinctly announce the name of the station the train is approaching twice. It is an excellent and much-needed reform, and should become universal.

CONSTANT TRAVELER.

A Canadian on American Liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Canadian lawyer. I came out in the West last Fall, and I would like the privilege of telling the American people just one thing of the many I have seen among them.

There is no people under the sun who boast of their liberties to such an extent as this people, but I must confess that I have failed to see the protection to personal liberty I expected to find. Let me first say that in no place where I have been have I found either life or property half as well protected as they are in Canada. Really, in this country personal liberty is a precarious privilege. Upon the slightest charge, whether for libel or slander, or alleged illegal voting, (as in the case of a number of prominent ladies, who claimed their rights under a disputed point of law,) persons are unceremoniously seized and led to prison. I cannot understand why the American people will endure such outrages. The law of arrest in this country is 100 years behind the age. Why, Sir, in Canada no man can be arrested unless upon grave charges, and our best men there have never had their persons locked up in a jail! In that country, to be arrested is considered one of the gravest events that can happen to an individual, and, whether he is guilty or innocent, the stigma will fasten upon him as long as he lives. But in this country I find that upon frivolous charges, whether a man is about to abscond or not, it is quite customary to seize him, without previous warning, and lock him up in jail. Some of your best citizens have been arrested, and they cannot deny but they have been in jail at least once in their lives. What an outrage it is upon a person thus to be disgraced for life! I think this country is too free with the personal liberties of its people. It is no wonder that judges, armed with such tremendous powers for their brief periods of office, fall victims to corruption, selling their power and protection to those who can pay most for them.

I would refer to the recent case of George Francis Train. Although having the greatest disgust for his pernicious obscenities, and quite convinced that he, and Woodhull and the whole obscene tribe, ought to be in jail at hard labor for their crimes against society, yet the imprisonment of Train under the late decision of "not guilty of libel on the ground of insanity" is an atrocious outrage upon personal liberty and the sacred rights of man. It is a proceeding more worthy of the mediæval age, and I hope that it will have the effect of waking up the people to their danger.

A jury de lunatico inquirendo had just declared Train of sound mind, and this was the only issue or point they were to consider. Great pains were taken to get the best testimony upon the question, and the decision was solemnly given declaring Train of "sound mind," and, therefore responsible for his acts.

This jury trial is succeeded by another charge, (that of publishing obscene literature,) and the jury impaneled to try the case take upon themselves to declare Train "not guilty upon the ground of insanity!" In this latter trial, the question of insanity was collateral to the main issue in the indictment, yet the jury solemnly take upon themselves to contradict the former verdict!

Now, suppose the latter jury is right—what follows such a verdict in such a case? Is Train a dangerous lunatic, that only prison bars can keep him from injuring people? There is no such intimation; yet the judge orders him to the confinement of a prison for an indefinite period! It is no wonder that Mr. Train indignantly told the judge that he impeached him in the name of the people. Such tyrannizing over a man's personal liberty upon such ridiculous grounds is enough to make an ordinary mind crazed. I hope that the American people will wake up to the dangers that threaten their liberties from this and other quarters, before it is too late to preserve order in society.

Yours, &c., BARRISTER.

The Mission to Russia—Gov. Jewell Deliberating.

HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 25.—Ex-Gov. Jewell reached home from the West late Saturday night and found the official tender of the appointment as Minister to Russia awaiting him. He is considering the matter, and will probably accept.

CHINA.

A Question of Etiquette—Female Talent in the Flowery Kingdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The momentous question of an audience with the Son of Heaven is just now agitating the diplomatic body with the vehemence of an ague fit, and keeping the entire foreign community, from the capital to the "ports," in a fever of expectation. Before this reaches you the telegraph may (I trust it will) have announced its solution, and so put it out of your power to sympathize with the anxieties which we feel on a certain point of court etiquette. If it were in my power, however, to paint the situation in its living colors—to tell on the faith of rumor how ladies have been packing for a sudden exodus in case of an unfavorable turn—how all other business is for the time absorbed in this one topic, and how the Envoys flit mysteriously back and forth between the Legations and the Tsungliyamen, together with some idea of the rate of exchange in the currency of protocols, and might succeed in galvanizing a degree of interest in spite of the telegraph.

At present our anxieties are too far relieved to admit of writing anything in the tragic vein. It is not any longer doubtful whether the Chinese Government will exhibit a proposition looking to the introduction at court of the Foreign Ministers.

The Chinese Ministers have not only met the question as squarely as their circumstances would lead us to expect; instead of evading, they appear to have invited it. On the very day when their youthful master assumed the reins of Government, they announced the fact to all the legations, though they had been duly admonished that the representatives of foreign powers were only waiting for this event to claim that kind of reception which is allowed to their office in all other countries of the civilized world.

In response to this, the five resident Ministers, viz.: the English, French, Russian, German, and American, sent in a joint note (union is strength) requesting Prince Kung to ascertain from his Majesty when it would be convenient to have them wait on him, to present the congratulations of their respective Governments.

After this there was silence in the Chinese camp for some days, Prince Kung not choosing, (or being too much engaged to come to the front on this occasion,) and Won Chungtang, the actual Prime Minister, being on sick leave. But the emergency was such that this last-named functionary cut short his leave, and, together with three or four of his colleagues, had an interview with the representatives of the five powers on last Tuesday, the 11th inst. The meeting was a joint one, as the notes had been. It took place at the house of the Russian Minister, who, as senior member, is dean of the diplomatic body, and was conducted in the most friendly spirit.

The Chinese statesmen said that their Government had not thought of rejecting the application for an audience; but such were the feelings and habits of the court that some concession in the way of ceremonial would be highly desirable. Kneeling was suggested—the kotow or nine prostrations not being so much as mentioned. They were told that kneeling in any form was not to be thought of, and the meeting adjourned without arriving at any result.

Another meeting on the same subject took place to-day at the house of the German Minister, the Russian Minister having gone to Shanghai to meet the Grand Duke Alexis. Whether anything was concluded I have not yet learned, but presume not, as Chinese diplomacy is always slow in matters that savor of innovation. A delay of a few months at the least will be required to enable the court to reconcile itself to the idea of such a rude interference with the established order as that of a foreign minister standing in the sacred presence, before which princes of the blood must bow in the dust.

It ought to be mentioned that the privilege of access to the Emperor without the performance of any humiliating ceremony is stipulated for in the British treaty; that Tsengkofon, the late eminent Viceroy of Nanking, recommended his Government to accept the situation, and that Lord McCartney and Isbret Ides, Ambassadors of England and Russia, were received by the ancestors of his present Majesty with distinguished honor and exempted from compliance with the common ceremonial.

Lastly, it should not be forgotten that this whole subject was amply discussed with the United States Minister, Mr. Ward, in 1860, when the impossibility of bending one knee through an arc of a few inches constituted the whole difficulty in the way of our Minister (and your correspondent) seeing the Emperor. I feel safe in predicting that before this reaches you Mr. Low will have seen the Emperor without purchasing the privilege by a genuflexion.

The Chinese Ministers profess to feel a much greater awe in the presence of the Emperor than they did in that of the Empresses Regent. One says that when addressed by his Majesty he was so agitated that he forgot his own name, and another, who is eighty-five years old, forgot his age, while a brother mandarin, kneeling beside him, is said to have stated his age as an answer to the question "how long he had been in office." This incident reminds us of a deaf duchess who was introduced to Napoleon I. Being informed that he always began by asking one's age, she prepared herself to answer accordingly, and when the Emperor inquired how many children she had, she promptly replied "Fifty-two."

The last grand ceremony connected with the now-expired regency took place on the 9th inst., the Emperor presiding, and conferring on the Dowager and the Empress-Mother the lofty titles by which they are to be known in history. The entire list of titles to which, on this occasion only, two syllables were added as a kind of pendant, is—for the Dowager, *Tsz-an Toen Yu K'ang-king Hoang Taiheo*; for the Empress-Mother, *Tsz-hi Toun Yu K'ang-ye Hoang taiheo*. They are untranslatable, but the general idea is a mingling, in various proportions, of the qualities of goodness, grace, elegance, and tranquillity.

The regency of these imperial ladies was a momentous period for China, and the manner in which they discharged their responsibilities is quite an argument in favor of female sovereignty. While the two Kings of Sparta were always killing each other, and the two Roman Consuls, Caesars or Augusti, were always engaging in bloody conflicts for power, these ladies jointly wielded the power of this empire for twelve years without the public ever hearing a note of discord in their councils. Peace with foreign powers was maintained, internal rebellions suppressed, and the son of one of them, without exciting the jealousy of the other, or rather by the joint care of both, brought safely through the perils of childhood to the enjoyment of the throne of his fathers.

This is not the place for a dissertation on female talent. I will only say that China can show a long list of women who have distinguished themselves as regents and guardians of their sons, though a rigid Salic law excludes Chinese females from reigning in their own right. The main talent of these two ladies, like that of the English Victoria, seems to have consisted in taking advice—*i. e.*, in ruling by means of able ministers.

While the first festivities of the new reign were just commencing, the auspicious news was brought of the complete suppression of the Mohammedan Kingdom in the south-west, the Panthos State, as it was called, had held its ground, and disturbed the peace of several provinces for eighteen years. Its suppression is due to the material progress of China, *i. e.*, to the introduction of improved arms and better modes of warfare. Every advance in the art of war tends to promote the arts of peace.

That the new reign may be long and prosperous is, I believe, the wish of most of the foreigners who dwell within the bounds of the Celestial Empire. R.

Outrage by Desperadoes in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—A band of desperadoes, numbering thirty or more, took forcible possession of Caddo, in the Indian Territory, a station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, on Saturday, and defied the authorities. The United States Marshal was overpowered. He telegraphed to Fort Gibson for help, and troops were sent to quell the disturbance.

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN.

Three Candidates for the Republican Nomination for Governor—The Democratic Situation as Hopeless as Ever.

From a Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Friday, May 23, 1873.

For an "off" year there is great interest shown in the approaching State campaign. But this has no especial significance, much as those who were in the wake of that destructive tidal wave of last Summer would like to believe, or have it believed outside the State. There is no distracting "issue" of moment; no grievance of any particular sort. The interest is solely excited in the race of the friends of three men for the nomination of Governor in the Republican Convention, to be held in Bangor in June, by which the election in September is assured. Gov. Perham has served his three terms and will not run again, and the coast is clear for a new man; hence the interest and the political discussion in the Press and among the people throughout the State. The first mentioned for the nomination were Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston; and James M. Stone, of Kennebunk; and the last, and with a good deal of vigor, old Gov. Kent, of Bangor, who has just retired from the Supreme Bench with respect and honor. At present the following of Mr. Dingley seems to be the most substantial. Mr. Stone has many supporters, but not a sufficient number, it is believed, to secure his nomination, and it is thought probable they will go into the convention prepared to throw their influence on the side of the most promising of the other two candidates. The mention of Gov. Kent's name was first made, it is understood, as a mark of gratitude. On his retirement from the bench some of his friends thought that it would be a fitting recognition of his honorable public work to place him once more in the Governor's chair, and so, at a banquet given him in Bangor by the members of the Bar, he was put in nomination. Since then his name has been taken up in different sections of the State, and has received, in not a few instances, enthusiastic indorsement. Gov. Kent was the candidate for Governor in the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, when Maine, as she has so many times done, swung around, and indicated how the country would go. He was the Kent sung about in that famous campaign song, which so inspired the electors of that day:

Have you heard the news from Maine,
How it went, went, went—
It went, hell bent
For Gov. Kent,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too;
And with them we'll beat any man
Of the Van Buren clan,
And with them we'll beat any man.

Dingley and Stone have both been in the Legislature repeatedly, and have both served one or more terms as Speaker of the House, and on important committees. Mr. Dingley is a native of the State, and has long lived in Lewiston, where, as editor and publisher of the Lewiston *Journal*, one of the ablest papers in the State, he has been long prominent. One of his strongest supports is the temperance wings of the Republican Party. He himself is not a radical temperance advocate, but he is known to be a true and steadfast friend of the reform, and so has considerable weight. In the Legislature of last Winter he was the acknowledged leader of the House, and in that brilliant campaign of last Summer and Fall, so splendidly managed by Speaker Blaine, he was a most active and trustworthy lieutenant. His stronghold is in the Second Congressional District and the Kennebec Valley. Col. Stone has a good record, but his residence, at the extreme end of the State, near the New-Hampshire line, and the enthusiasm for Mr. Dingley, are somewhat against him. It is intimated that he will receive in the convention a complimentary vote from York County and that section of the State, and that the second choice of his friends will be for Mr. Dingley. Just at present he appears to stand prominently, a card having been published here, signed by many, if not all, of the Republican office-holders in this section of the State, urging his nomination. Speaker Blaine, in order not to be obliged to make a choice between friends, and be called upon to throw his influence on the side of one or another, has wisely packed up his traps and gone off for an early vacation in California.

The Democrats have as yet made no sign of what they will do. They will certainly not hold their convention until after that of the Republicans. They are not a very enthusiastic set. Probably Kimball will be again brought out and run, but no one looks for anything more than the usual following. There are no "Liberal" Republicans to be counted on this year, and no way is open by which the Democrats can hope to draw any outside votes whatever to their fold. A little effort may be made to change the complexion of the Legislature, which is exasperatingly Republican, but it can hardly be expected to avail much. The old State is as truly Republican to-day as it was on that splendid election day last September, when it foretold in no uncertain tones, as of old, how the country would go, and nothing can be done by the opposition, this season at least, to break it. The platform of this year will be similar to that of last; it may touch upon Congressional reforms, and perhaps on civil service reforms.

Gov. Perham will not retire from politics, I understand. He has been spoken of for several United States offices, and will probably be chosen to one of them. His administration has been a substantial and honorable one, though not especially brilliant in any direction.

The General of the Jesuits.

Father Beckx, the General of the Order of the Jesuits, has, it appears, been "interviewed" at Rome by a correspondent of the *Vienna Press*. The correspondent describes him as a short, narrow-shouldered man of seventy, with a pale and tranquil countenance, "whose life seemed to concentrate itself in his expressive gray eyes, shaded by long black lashes, and always bent to the ground, except when he is addressing you." He was dressed in a long loose robe, which he held together over his chest with his left hand. "The General's head is long and narrow, and its baldness is concealed by a black skull-cap; his brown hair, interspersed here and there with a thread of silver, is brushed back from his temples behind his ears, and a sharp, prominent nose and thin, bloodless lips complete this very characteristic but unattractive countenance." The father speaks French and German with equal purity, though his native language is French. "I left Belgium," he said, "where I was born, in 1819, and resided some time in Germany. In 1830 I went to Vienna, and I lived in Austria till 1850." He complained bitterly of the persecution suffered by the brethren of his Order, "who are now so hunted about from place to place that, although most of them can speak French, Italian, and German, they now often find themselves in countries where they are unable to make themselves understood. Soon," he said, "they will have to learn Spanish, perhaps Magyar." After asking a great many questions about the public feeling in Austria and France, Father Beckx alluded to the approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Vienna Exhibition. "Russia," he observed, "has been reduced by her inconsiderate policy in religious matters to the position of an Asiatic State. Even in Asia our missions have been very successful, and new and powerful races are developing themselves under the beneficent influence of the civilization introduced by our priests; yet in Russia every day brings new sufferings to the Church and the people. Until lately the Government did not attempt to abolish the united Church, but only to Russify it. It ordered Russian prayer-books to be always used in the churches, but though the Polish peasant had to mutter his prayers in a language unknown to him, he yet knew the meaning of what he said. Now, however, the people are driven by main force into the Russian churches, and Russian Popes have taken the place of the local clergy." Toward the close of the interview the father pointed toward a large and handsome building which was visible from the window. "There," he said, "was formerly the finest portion of our college; now it is occupied by Government offices. The Government, which wants much, and desires even more, has reduced us by this annexation to very moderate proportions. You are aware that it now proposes to obtain a law sanctioning all it has done, and yet proposes to do. This they call expropriation; but there are many fine words which do not express their right meaning."

ERIE, ATLANTIC, AND GREAT WESTERN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Mr. Horace F. Clark having, in his testimony before the Select (Erie) Committee of the New-York Assembly, on the 22d ultimo, adduced a private letter of mine addressed to him, and that letter having been published in your columns, it becomes my duty to amplify the statements therein contained.

I therefore hand you a circular, with accompanying papers, signed "Fred. W. Smith, London Secretary of the Erie Railway Company." This Mr. Smith was Secretary of a London Committee, since disbanded, but he never was Secretary of "the company." He is now put forward under pretended official authority by Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, in order that they may obtain "irrevocable" proxies to be used at the next and all other meetings of shareholders and elections for inspectors and directors. You will observe that the proxies are filled up in favor of Peter H. Watson and Samuel L. M. Barlow. The name of Mr. Watson is inserted as a make-weight, it being the intention to leave him and all the other directors who will not act at the bidding of Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt "out in the cold." The object of the movement is to place the franchises of the company under the control of Mr. Barlow. As a blind there has been distributed with the circular a list of the directors "elected 9th July, 1872," as if that list were the "ticket" for the next election. Mr. Moran, of the United States Legation, is behind the scenes in the conspiracy with Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and through him a list of the United States Consuls and Consular Agents was obtained. Some of the documents bear British Government stamps, and the "registration" is to be made "free of charge;" but these and other expenses are to be presented after the election, as a claim upon the Erie Treasury.

Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt intend to "capture" the Erie as they "captured" the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, with the view, as it were, of making the Atlantic and Great Western the parent line, so that by mixing up the finances of the three concerns its insolvency will not be seen.

Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt and the trustees for the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, Messrs. George B. McClellan, William Butler Duncan, and Allen G. Thorman are in a scrape, and efforts are thus being made to screen them. By the parade of their high-sounding names the creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western Company were induced to accept a scheme of settlement based upon a debt and share capital of $65,000,000, which is more than twice the value of the property. But the trustees have completely disregarded the scheme, and have created bonds and shares to the amount of $109,000,000. The first mortgage bonds, instead of being $10,500,000 as per the scheme, have been increased to $18,000,000; the second mortgage bonds from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000; the third mortgage bonds from $22,000,000 to $29,000,000, and the shares have been increased in like manner. The mortgages which were to have been in favor of an American Trust Company, are in favor of two of Mr. Barlow's clerks. The trustees have not rendered their accounts, and Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, who act as "agents" for them, give no information as to what has become of the proceeds of the overissues of bonds and shares. The shares—which are not only utterly worthless, but, by the Constitution of Ohio, entail a responsibility upon their holders—have been selling in this market at about twenty per cent. of their face value. The scheme has been further disregarded by the issue of £2,000,000 leased lines rental trust bonds—that is a number of branch lines belonging chiefly to the Bischoffsheim party have been leased at exorbitant rentals to the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and these rentals have been capitalized by the issue of leased lines rental trust bonds. The United States Rolling Stock Company, purporting to be organized under the "manufacturing" laws of New-York, is also a parasite upon the Atlantic and Great Western Company, having leased to it certain rolling stock at a rental of about twenty per cent., which rolling stock was "purchased," not "manufactured," by the Rolling Stock Company, as required by law. Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt received £1,000,000 sterling for the shares of the Rolling Stock Company, yet they have credited its share capital with only $5,000,000 in currency, whereas, at the current rate of exchange the amount ought to have been $5,500,000; the Bischoffsheim party therefore make $500,000 by the operation, though the English shareholders were told and believed that they were getting their shares at par.

I also inclose to you a letter from Mr. Watson, dated Aug. 7, 1872, within a month of his accession to office. The letter was evidently jockied out of him, for he, by this time, must see that the Erie Road, which was constructed for a North-western traffic, cannot, except at a loss, conduct a South-western traffic; that the Atlantic and Great Western traffic, other than that which originates in the State of New-York, is of no use whatever to the Erie line. The letter, however, serves to show the deep-laid plans of the Bischoffsheim party. Mr. Watson, at the time, having been a mere instrument in their hands.

Mr. Watson testified that there had been no proposition to lease the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie. Certainly not. The idea has been just the opposite—to lease the Erie to Atlantic and Great Western, which is quite a different thing.

Great surprise is manifested here that Mr. William Butler Duncan should lend his name to these schemes, as he is the only one of the Bischoffsheim party that had a financial character to lose. Mr. Moran, who is mentioned above, is mixed up with these affairs in more ways than one, having, among other things, consented to the overissue of $900,000 Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, in 1866—bonds that were placed in his hands as trustee to redeem the pre-existing mortgage bonds.

The overissue has been covered up by the juggle of reorganization. Mr. Moran's conduct should be the subject of Congressional inquiry. In this country great respect is paid to official authority, and Mr. Moran has been "used" for years, to puff these wild financial transactions. Mr. Sampson, the city editor of the *Times*, and several other city editors have made large fortunes by puffing them.

Mr. Richard Stanton Evans, who also gave his testimony on the 22d ultimo, said that he "knew" me. This is untrue, unless he meant that "to not know me argued himself unknown." I have never had the honor of his acquaintance. He is not the man "of influence" he represented himself to be. His occupation is "to work the London Press" in favor of what he calls "rubbish"—that is to aid in unloading the trash by the grossest misrepresentations upon the widow and orphan class. This is a strange way of "reviving American railway credit in England." Mr. Evans does not seem to regard intrinsic values; he only cares for Stock Exchange values, based upon erroneous information promulgated by himself and others.

The President of the Erie Company ought by cable to notify the committee of the London Stock Exchange that Mr. Fred. W. Smith has no authority to sign, "London, Secretary of the Erie Railway Company," and that his circular is unauthorized by the directors.

The Mr. William Grain, "Commissioner for New-York," named in Mr. Smith's circular, is a son-in-law of Mr. John Goddard, of the "white cravat." Messrs. Grain and Goddard have been connected with the Atlantic and Great Western from the outset, the former acting as its notary, the latter as its henchman. They both were of the party of so-called capitalists, who visited America with Sir Morton Peto in 1865. The object of the excursionists, whose trip cost £30,000, was not, as was supposed, to make investments in America, but to flourish a flaming report in England, so as to unload $30,000,000 additional "rubbish" upon an innocent investing public. Without the aid of Mr. Goddard, the Messrs. Kennard, and numerous other Englishmen of high standing, and the Finance Companies, established under the act of 1862, none of the securities could have been disposed of in Europe. The officers of the Finance Companies received large presents for advancing acceptances and money upon them; they even advanced millions upon the worthless shares and upon the bonds and shares of the Buffalo Branch line, not yet constructed. This was the cause of the failure of the Finance Companies in 1866; indeed, in a great degree, the cause of the panic of that year. With my knowledge of the Federal Constitution and the acts of Congress in pursuance thereof, I am at a loss to perceive by what right a Governor of a State can appoint a commissioner resident abroad. It is in direct conflict with the consular service. Mr. Grain's case is the only one, I think, and he is "Commissioner" for a number of the States. Nor can I see how he can hold office here, for even consuls have to be recognized by her Majesty before they can lawfully transact business. Gov. Dix should look into this matter, and also inquire as to whether Mr. Grain did not certify by advertisement that certain bonds were canceled "in his presence," when they were still in existence. Whatever Mr. Moran cannot do in the West End and Mr. Nunn, the Vice Consul, an Englishman with a lucrative office, cannot do in the East End, Mr. Grain is called upon to do. The office of the United States Legation adjoins that of the Atlantic and Great Western. Our people will be surprised to learn of this "official ring."

A few words with reference to myself. I never had anything whatever to do with the Atlantic and Great Western until after its failure, once and not even then until after my relative and namesake, at a public meeting of its creditors, "most emphatically and unquestionably surrendered all the power he then had, or ever would have," over the affairs of the company. Then it was that several classes of creditors, represented by committees, placed their interests in my charge. But with money furnished by Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt the committees were "disposed of by purchase or otherwise," and the real owners of the property, the widow and orphan class, were thereby misled. There are very few Englishmen who refuse bribes. The creditors who are scattered throughout the Kingdom know little or nothing of what is going on. The British Press has been muzzled.

Yours obediently,
GEORGE McHENRY.

LONDON, May 10, 1873.

FORM OF PROXY.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICES, NO. 80 GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD-STREET, E. C., LONDON, April 25, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I inclose for the favor of your signature a form of proxy in support of Mr. Watson and his colleagues, at the next annual election of directors of the Erie Railway Company.

Under President Watson the resources of your property have been largely developed, and for the first time during eight years a dividend has been earned and declared upon the common stock of the company, and a steady increase in value appears under the existing management to be fully assured.

Your signature must be attested by Mr. William Grain, No. 31 Threadneedle-street, E. C., Commissioner for the State of New-York, resident in London, or by one of the United States consular authorities, a list of whose names and residences I inclose.

If the shares of the Erie Railway Company held by you are not already registered in your name, the registration will be effected, free of charge, by your sending the shares to this office forthwith.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
FRED. W. SMITH,
London Secretary Erie Railway Company.

N. B.—This Proxy must be acknowledged before the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, or His Excellency the United States Minister, or an American Consul, Vice or Deputy Consular or Commercial Agent, or a New-York Commissioner.

Know all Men by these Presents, that, —— Stockholder in the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint PETER H. WATSON and SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW jointly and severally —— Attorneys and Agents for —— and in —— name, place, and stead, to vote as —— Proxy at the next and at any other Election of Directors of the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, and for Inspectors of Election, and at any Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, according to the number of Votes and upon the Shares of Stock —— should he entitled to vote if then personally present as fully and in all matters as perfectly as —— could act if present, giving to —— said Agents and Attorneys, and to each of them severally, full power of substitution and revocation, and hereby ratifying and confirming all that —— said Attorneys or either of them may lawfully do in the premises.

Witness —— hand this —— day of —— 187
Witness ——

UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
(a) —— of ——

BE IT KNOWN THAT on this —— day of —— 187 personally appeared before me (b)........ at (a) —— the above named (c) —— to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing proxy, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and seal this —— day of —— 187

(a) Insert city or town where taken.
(b) Name and style of officer.
(c) Name of shareholder.

GENERAL NOTES.

Speaker Blaine will assist in the Ohio Republican canvass.

Isaac Rice has been Postmaster of Henniker, N. H., ever since 1809.

All the Illinois politicians are writing letters on the transportation question.

A paper is to be started in Japan to reflect the views of Americans in that land.

A bust of Fred. Douglass, by Mundy, is to be placed in the new City Hall in Rochester.

St. Louis is to have a new paper, to be called the *Tribune*, and to start with a capital of $100,000.

Some modest man, who conceals his name, has liberally endowed Hillsdale College, in Michigan.

One of Barnum's boa constrictors, imported last year from Africa at vast expense, died in Boston on Thursday last.

Gov. Kellogg says the Louisiana climate is the only one in which he can preserve good health, and that he intends to stay.

Mr. A. M. Thomson, the editor of the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*, is credited with an intention to publish a volume of poems.

Some wealthy men in Massachusetts are attempting to organize a society having for its object the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

A Delaware peach-grower has contracted with a canning company for all his peaches from a large orchard for ten years at fifty cents a basket.

Gordon S. Hubbard, the last survivor of the little band who first settled Chicago, has been dangerously injured by a fall from his horse.

Chicago invites to its June Jubilee President Grant and his Cabinet, and the Governor General, Lieutenant Governors, and Ministers of Canada.

The Union College Alumni Association, of Chicago, had their fifth annual dinner on Wednesday evening last. Hon. W. H. King was reelected President.

Montreal friends of the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald will place a $2,000 monument over his grave in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, near Cornwall.

A little girl in Norwich, Conn., returned a pocket-book containing considerable money, which she had found, and was rewarded with a two-cent postage-stamp, imperfectly gummed.

A citizen of Bangor, Maine, promises to pay the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals $1,000 if it will secure the passage of a State law prohibiting the use of the check-rein on horses.

A sprightly girl in Fort Edward, Washington County, who engaged herself to a young man "in fun," fainted on learning that he had procured the publication of the fact in the local newspaper.

The Boston *News* tells the temperance men of Massachusetts that they may as well prepare for the hardest fight during the next six months the old commonwealth has ever witnessed on any moral issue.

An Iowa book-seller, who advertised a work bound in sheep, received a letter from Kossuth County, that State, asking for further particulars respecting the sheep he advertised to send by mail, and containing an ink sketch of the style of sheep the writer desired.

A Nevada man writes to a Boston paper that they have eight males to one female in that State, and that if the "superfluous women," the anxious and aimless ones, of Massachusetts are possessed of the requisite qualities for good housekeepers, and will go out there, they will never be allowed to return unmarried.

A German constable attempted to serve a writ written in English, which he could not read, in Wisconsin the other day, and was, after his repulse, arrested and fined to the amount of $20 for assault. He paid up, and said that he had had enough of that kind of foolishness, and "wouldn't play constable any more."

Important Witnesses in the Tichborne Case.

The London *Echo* of May 15 says: "Several months since a commission was dispatched to South America for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the original Tomas Castro and some other witnesses more or less connected with the stay of the claimant in Peru or Chili. Some time since it was known that one of the gentlemen sent out had been successful in tracing two very important witnesses—one the veritable Tomas Castro, with whom the claimant alleges he stayed for some time in South America, and the other an elderly lady, named Mrs. Hayley, with whom Sir Roger Tichborne lodged when he was in Valparaiso. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steam-ship Sorata, Capt. S. S. Holloway, which arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday night, had on board Mrs. Hayley, Tomas Castro, and M. Santander, who during the voyage had charge of Mrs. Hayley and Castro, and prevented them, as far as he possibly could from alluding to the object of their visit to England, although it was perfectly well known on board that they were two important witnesses in the present Tichborne trial. For the last few days the arrival of the Sorata has been anxiously looked for at Liverpool by two gentlemen from London, whose movements were of a very mysterious character. The Sorata arrived in the river shortly before midnight on Tuesday, but some of the passengers, including Mrs. Hayley, Castro, and M. Santander, slept on board all night. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, M. Santander, Mrs. Hayley, and Castro were brought on shore privately, and at once taken to the North-western Hotel, where apartments had been previously engaged. After a few hours' delay the party left for London by the midday train."

SERRANO'S FLIGHT.

A Spanish Statesman's Escape from his Country—Past and Present.

Madrid (May 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

A day or two after the flight of Queen Isabella from Spain in September, 1868, Madrid put on its gala attire to welcome the victor of Alcolea, who, at the head of the Revolutionary army, had defeated the Royal troops under the Marquis of Novaliches, on the 28th of that month. Gay, indeed, was the city. Every balcony was covered with festive drapery and filled with excited occupants. Triumphal arches were erected here, there, and everywhere; the streets were filled with troops and people, whose shouts of welcome rent the air as the idol of the moment, in his rich uniform as Captain-General, surrounded by a brilliant and very numerous staff, rode on a gaily-caparisoned horse from the railway station through the capital. Above the music of the many military bands rang out the cheers of the populace, and "Viva Serrano!" was on every lip. Similar ovations were given to Prim and Topete on the days of there arrival. I remember well those eventful days. In grandeur and unanimity they exceeded any of the many "displays" we have had since. But alas for the fleeting nature of popularity in Spain! Two years later Prim was shot by an assassin on the eve of the entry of the Monarch whom he placed upon the throne. Two years more, and the Monarch, finding his crown to be of thorns, laid it down, and returned to his own country "a sadder but a wiser man." Two months more Serrano, after hiding for many days from the popular fury, has sought safety in a precipitate flight to a foreign land. After occupying the most exalted post in the Provisional Government of 1868, viz., its Presidency—then the Presidency of the Executive power, then the Regency of the Kingdom, descending from that to be the first Premier of the new King, and the Generalissimo of the national forces sent to the north on the outbreak of the Carlist insurrection last year—in fact receiving from the revolution and the Monarchy all the honors which it was possible to heap upon a subject, the Duke de la Torre, fearful of attack from the mob, has had to escape from Madrid in a disguise so perfect that the keenest Bow-street officer not in the secret would have failed to detect him. Happily, he has now joined his wife and children at Biarritz, and for some time at least will cease to occupy any place on the dangerous chess-board of Spanish politics.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

This is no place to indulge in comment on this deplorable change of fortune, nor to inquire how far the Duke has contributed to it by his cruel desertion of King Amadeus, and his blind adhesion to his party. Serrano did but follow the policy which all his predecessors and contemporaries had followed from time immemorial. What a strong monarchy might that of Don Amadeus have been by this time if all the men who signed the invitation to him had laid aside their absurd devotion to "party" in the honest determination to hold up the dynasty between them! Their old habits, however, could not be shaken off, and so they ruined themselves and the Monarchy they had set up. In the present flight of the Duke de la Torre there is nothing of a new or novel nature. In other countries it would be called romantic. Here it is not even sensational, but quite an ordinary and customary thing. In Spain the political wheel of fortune has five spokes—conspiracy, triumph, popularity, decadence, exile. Each in its turn comes uppermost. Without a solitary exception, every one of her prominent men has gone through all these phases. Espartero, victor in the Seven Years' war, conspired against the regency of Queen Christina, succeeded, wore the honors himself, and finally had to seek shelter and safety in an English frigate. Prim, Serrano, Sagasta, Caballero de Rodas, Milano del Bosch, Pierrad, Contreras, Nouvilas, Castelar, Figueras, Pi Margall, Garrido, Sorni, Olozaga, Becerra, Madoz, Figuerola, *cum multis aliis*, all ate what the Spaniards call the *pan negro de emigracion* (black bread of exile) under the régime of the Bourbons, until the throne they undermined fell to pieces, and the Bourbons in their turn became exiles. From that period it was hoped a brighter era would dawn, and that no Spaniard in the future would have to wander by the banks of strange waters and weep at the remembrance of his dearly-loved but distant country. Quickly, however, was the hope dispelled. The unsuccessful Republican and Carlist insurrections prior to the advent of the King made many exiles, but general amnesties ultimately restored them to their country. During the reign of Amadeus there sprang up the Carlist insurrection and the small Republican one of Ferrol and Desapeñaperros, with their consequent "emigrations," though these were on a comparatively small scale. It seems that even now, when the Republic has become the dominant power, the old evil still clings, like the bull-fight, to the national custom. To-day Serrano, Topete, Martos, Echagaray, Figuerola, Becerra, Sardoal, Rivero, Beranger, Izquierdo, and others of the late eminences of Spain, are refugees in foreign lands, chiefly France and Portugal. Even Zorilla has thought it advisable to quit his hermitage at Tablada and once more seek shelter in Portugal. I was going to call these voluntary exiles, but I must not; for though no judicial sentence has driven them from their country, one can hardly say exile is voluntary when it is undertaken as a precaution against popular fury—against what I heard an armed ragamuffin a day or two ago call "the justice of the people!" It may be questioned whether there was any absolute necessity for these gentlemen to emigrate. Possibly a month's careful hiding in Madrid would have rendered flight unnecessary. Equally possible is it that the same mob from whose vengeance they have escaped may before long receive them back with hosannas. But, at present, in the judgment of all their friends, and of those who, though by no means their friends would be loth to see them injured, they have done right in absenting themselves. From the Government downward the desire was very general to aid and abet their escape. Friendly doors were open to receive and secrete them when prudence pointed to their own homes as dangerous places. Friendly voices cheered their solitude and calmed their fears; friendly hands prepared and adjusted their disguise; friendly tact arranged their departure, and, in some cases, for better security, as in the case of the Duke de la Torre, accompanied them on their journey from Madrid.

SERRANO'S DEPARTURE.

After being hunted from house to house by the infuriated and lawless crowd, his own dwelling, those of his relatives and more immediate friends being subjected to a rigorous search over and over again repeated, the Duke sought shelter under the flag which has never yet refused to protect the weak against the strong. He besought a hiding-place at the hands of the English Minister, Mr. Layard. He came not as a fugitive from justice. No warrant was out against him. He was no forger or murderer. No tribunal had passed sentence upon him. Yet his life was in grave peril—peril, not from ordinary process of law, but from extraordinary; and, for the moment, irrepressible, popular fury. He knocked at England's door. Could England refuse to open and admit him? Red tape might say "Yes," but humanity and English spirit, as represented in Mr. Layard, said "No," and so the doors of the British Legation in the Calle Torija were opened to receive the ex-Regent and once popular idol, as were the doors of the American and other Legations to others of the fugitives. Fearful of the possibility of a fresh outbreak or renewal of the violence of the 23d and 24th of April, and, moreover, impelled by the supposed existence of a plot to assassinate him, the friends of the Duke urged his departure from the country. Even the Government joined in the urgency. But how to get him away was the difficulty. His handsome features and manly form were known to every man, woman, and child in the city. Madrid is not a seaport, and the only way out of it is by rail. The railway stations (there are but two) were at one time taken possession of by armed volunteers, and every carriage searched for obnoxious persons. On the 24th even the locked wagons which convey merchandise under Customs seal from one part of the country to another, and which merely pass through Madrid in transit, were broken open and searched. It was felt necessary that all the prominent ex-Monarchists who were seeking safety in flight should go disguised.

A SUCCESSFUL DISGUISE.

Serrano's disguise was so perfect that even those who had helped to get it up failed to recognize him after he had shaved off his handsome moustache, put on a pair of false whiskers, (Nature never gave him any,) and attired himself in an old mourning-suit of Mr. Layard's, including a felt hat, or wide-awake. In the preparation of his disguise he protested against the whiskers, and only yielded at the last moment. He, however, threw them off the moment he started from the station. I was there when he departed, and I must confess I did not know him, though he brushed past me to enter the carriage prepared for him. His appearance was that of an elderly English country gentleman, returning from a day's shooting. In the same train, but at the other end of it, went Martos, also in disguise, accompanied by a public functionary who shall be nameless. Serrano was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Layard, who did not leave him till they had seen him safe on board a steamer at Santander, bound for San Jean de Luz. As a measure of extra precaution in case of attack, the military authorities lent a company of soldiers, who filled two or three carriages in the centre of the train. At 6:30 P. M. on the night of Wednesday last the party started. A few miles out of Madrid the train came to a sudden stop, and for a moment great alarm existed until the cause was learned. It was a goods' train which had run off the line. After an interval of nearly two hours the journey was resumed. The stations of Escurial, Avila, Medina del Campo, and Valladolid were passed, and Venta de Banos reached. Here the Duke de la Torre and his English protectors changed lines for Santander. At one station some officious civil guards began searching the train, with what object did not appear, but it was possibly under the orders of some over-zealous civil Governor, who thought to render the State a service by arresting any Madrid fugitives who might be in it, quite forgetful of the fact that this, so far from being authorized by the Government, would have embarrassed the Government very much. When these Civil Guards presented themselves at the door of the saloon carriage which the railway company had placed at the service of Mr. Layard, the latter stood in front of one door-way, and Mrs. Layard of the other, at the same time declaring who they were. This acted like a talisman, and the Civil Guard, who, I must say, are ever noted in Spain for the good breeding they display in executing even the most disagreeable tasks intrusted to them, retired without searching the carriage. No further molestation occurred, and the party arrived at Santander *sin novedad*, at 3:30 on Thursday afternoon. It had been rumored among the populace that the English Minister and his wife were expected to arrive, and hundreds of people resorted to the station to have a peep at them. The sight of the crowd at first was embarrassing, but with great presence of mind Mrs. Layard took the arm of the Duke, and in full belief that the latter was the *Ministro Ingles*, the crowd respectfully opened a way for them to the carriage of M. Saint Martin, the resident agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, who at that moment, in the absence of Mr. Marsh, was acting as deputy British Vice Consul. The party—*i. e.*, Mrs. Layard, the Duke de la Torre, Mr. Layard, and M. Saint Martin—entered the carriage and drove along the quay to the house of the latter, situated at the extreme end. They attracted no attention from the public, who little dreamed that one of the occupants was the hero of Alcolea and ex-Regent, Marshal Serrano, bent on a clandestine escape from the country he had once governed. M. Saint Martin had chartered a small tug boat, the Hercules, and she lay at the wharf opposite his house. Serrano changed his attire, saying that though he had escaped from Madrid in disguise, he would not leave Spain or enter France in disguise. After a hasty dinner the party crossed over to the wharf, and the fugitive, having bid adieu to the kind-hearted *estrangeros* (M. Saint Martin is a Frenchman) who aided his escape, stepped on board. Just as the little steamer began to move off, five or six carabineers, the armed soldiers of the Spanish Custom-house, ran up to the wharf and ordered her to stop. Mr. Layard made known to them that he was the English Minister, and that she was going for him on a special mission to France, with which they had no right to interfere. They insisted, on the ground that she might be conveying contraband to some part of the coast. M. Saint Martin argued with them that such a thing was impossible, and eventually, with much civility, they withdrew, and the tiny craft set on full speed down the harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Layard watched her till she had rounded the headlands and was out of sight.

IN SAFETY.

Marshal Serrano was dreadfully sea-sick all the voyage, but suffered no other *contretemps*. He reached San Jean de Luz at 10 o'clock the next morning, where, after a hasty breakfast, he took the train for Biarritz. By some misunderstanding the poor Duchess had driven in to Bayonne, expecting he would land there. After waiting some time, her heart full of sad misgivings, she returned to Biarritz to find the object of her anxiety safe in the little home they have taken for themselves on the hospitable soil of France. There they will not lack company. Biarritz and Bayonne are full of Spanish emigrants, Carlists, Alfonsinos, and Radicals, who are there "waiting to see what will turn up."

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.

Views of Gov. Davis—He Advises that they be Dismounted and Disarmed—The Case of Santanta and Big Tree.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, has written the following letter to Secretary Delano:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, May 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst. in regard to the Indians Santanta and Big Tree. Nothing has been done in that line, and the Indians still remain in the Penitentiary.

The above might be considered sufficient as a reply to your letter, but I must not neglect this opportunity to correct a seeming mistake on the part of the authorities at Washington, as to the conditions to be performed by the Kiowa tribe preliminary to the release of their chiefs, suggested by me. In my conversation with you and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while in Washington during January of last year, and also in my letter to you dated the 10th of May last, I requested that all of those Indians bordering on Texas be gathered into reservations, their arms and horses taken from them, and supplies of food be issued to them for no longer than one day at a time. As one means of inducing this tribe to come to these terms, I proposed to release the chiefs, the release to take effect after the tribe had complied. I thought I might turn the prisoners to some good account if the United States Government would assent to and carry out the arrangement. I proposed nothing less than this.

The fact is, the present system of reservations for mounted Indians for the plains is a very mistaken one. The Indians are left with horses and arms; they are left at some distance from a military post; their supplies are issued for a considerable length of time in advance. All these advantages tempt them to use the reserves as stations, where they may recruit and prepare for the next raid, and find a secure refuge from pursuit. Parties of them can leave for a raid at any time, and no Government officer be aware of it. It is reasonable that they do leave the reservation for this purpose. At any rate the frontier settlers, who have no means of distinguishing between the tribal relations of those who are found depredating on the frontier in the neighborhood of the reserve, very naturally attribute the troubles to the reserve Indians. I am informed that there are from 5,000 to 8,000 Indians at this reserve, scattered about within twenty miles of Fort Sill, and under no restraint or supervision calculated to prevent their departure when they wish to go.

There will certainly be no peace on the frontier until the Indians are put on foot, disarmed, and kept under close surveillance. Anything short of this is a makeshift. If we propose to civilize them, this is the only way it can be done. After the disarming and dismounting is accomplished, it will cost really less to preserve peace on the frontier than under the present system, even though the Government should have to feed and clothe all such Indians for a generation. I most earnestly urge upon you and the President the adoption of this policy.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Governor of Texas.

To Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The Champagne Vintage.

The English *Wine Trade Review* correspondent writes, under date Champagne, May 7: "The frost which scourged all the vineyards in France during the nights of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of April, when also snow and hail fell at intervals and often in abundance, has proved most fatal in Champagne. Now that the terrible consternation of first impressions has abated, and after having obtained as correct information as possible respecting those vineyards which I have not personally inspected, I am able to estimate without much danger of exaggeration the extent of the damage inflicted. The disaster is more severe and more general on the right than on the left bank of the Marne. Thus, on the right bank, Damery, Cumières, Hautvillers, Dizy, Champillon, Ay, Mareuil, have been heavily stricken; the loss in these rich vineyards, estimated at first at about four-fifths of the crop, is now considered to be about two-thirds. At and beyond Avenay the frost has caused less destruction, the loss at that place being one-third, while Bouzy and Ambonnay have lost only one-fifth. The severity of the damage, however, is resumed at Rilly, which it is calculated has lost two-thirds; but Chigny and Ludes, more favored, lose only one-half. But the rich slopes of Mailly and Verzenay are damaged to the extent of five-sixths of the crop, the vineyards of Verzenay being, moreover, infested with the *pyrale*, which before the frost had already destroyed the young buds to a considerable extent. I have no trustworthy estimate respecting Verzy, which has, however, been severely visited. As to the vineyards on the left bank of the Marne—Epernay, Pierry, Moussy, Vinay, St. Martin, have lost about two-thirds of their crop. The valley from Vertus to Avize has been more spared than any other part of Champagne. At Vertus the loss is reduced to one-fifth, at Le Mesnil to three-fifths, at Oger to one-fifth, to Avize to one-tenth, at Cuis to three-fifths. On the other side of the mountain of Avize, the slopes of Grauves, facing due south, have been completely devastated, and the vineyards of Mancy, Monthelon, Chavot, have been scarcely more spared. On the authority of the most trustworthy accounts from all quarters, it may fairly be reckoned that at present a proportion equal to two-thirds of the champagne crop has been annihilated, and there are still before us all the dangerous contingencies of the five months which precede the vintage. This alarming situation, actual and possible, has given rise to considerable transactions. Wines in bottle, as well as wines in wood, have undergone very large advances in price, which, however, have not checked sales on the spot. The rare possessors of 1868's and 1870's, in any considerable quantities, have now a fortune in their hands, and are in no hurry to part with their stocks."

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The completion of the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad more than half its entire length, at a great saving over the original estimates, and the assurance of the engineer that the remainder of the line, on which work is going forward vigorously, will show even a greater economy of construction, has greatly stimulated the sale of the first mortgage bonds. The low price at which they are offered for the present, and the certainty that they will advance in price, render them attractive as investments. The Messrs. Fairbanks, who are the financial agents of the road, may well be proud of their success in building and managing the affairs of this new and shortest trunk line from the lakes to the Atlantic.—*Evening Post.*

Sooner or later a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Exchange.*

Poisoned Water.

Read the pamphlet on *Zinc Poisoning by Galvanized Iron Pipe*. All the news-dealers have it. Price two cents.—*Advertisement.*

A JUDICIOUS BIRTHDAY PRESENT for gentlemen who smoke is, undoubtedly, a genuine meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices at POLLAK'S new Up-town Depot, No. 1,109 Broadway, near the Hoffman House. Repairing neatly done. Boiling, $1.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

European tourists find among the higher classes no dentifrice so popular as Lyon's Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

CLOTHES WRINGERS of all kinds repaired promptly by Metropolitan Washing-Machine Company, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.
Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
REMOVED TO NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST.
between 5th and 6th avs.

Personal.—Dr. Helmbold to the front again. We are glad to see that, during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe, the supply of his genuine Extract of Buchu—the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex—has been supplied from his formula and apparatus by his representative here. The genuine article bears the Doctor's signature, and is probably the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Second-Story Windows and Skylights protected by HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. No family can afford to be without it. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Summer styles in great variety ready at popular prices.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Superlative Graham FLOUR. See advertisement on eighth page of this paper.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

O'BEIRNE—McNULTY.—On Saturday, May 24, by Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Col. RICHARD F. O'BEIRNE, United States Army, to MARY, daughter of the late Daniel Devlin, Esq., of New-York.

SEYMOUR—FERRELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, May 6, 1873, at residence of the bride, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOSEPH K. SEYMOUR to PHOEBE E. FERRELL. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Marseilles, France, April 6, 1873, EDWARD PALL ARTHUR, of this City.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 26th inst.

BURNET.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 24, J. HALSTED BURNET, in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, No. 1,031 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COWTAN.—On Saturday, May 24, WALTER S., infant son of Charles W. and Hannah S. Cowtan, aged 9 months and 12 days.
Funeral on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 173 East 109th-st., Harlem.

CUSHMAN.—On Sunday morning, May 25, ALONZO R. CUSHMAN, in the 55th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 25, after a short illness, JOHN PARKE, youngest son of Dr. Henry J. and Elisa A. Cullen, in the 23d year of his age.
The friends of the family and of his brothers, Henry J. and Edgar M. Cullen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, Alexander McCue, No. 219 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

EDMONDS.—On Friday morning, May 23, WILLIAM EDMONDS, only surviving son of Thomas Edmonds, of this City, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 223 East 78th-st., to-day at 1 o'clock.

FERRERO.—On May 24, of typhoid pneumonia, EMILE STEPHEN FERRERO, eldest son of the late Lino Ferrero, in the 31st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Augustine's Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Bergen-st., Brooklyn, this day, Monday, May 26, at 11 A. M. Take Flatbush-avenue cars at Fulton Ferry to Fifth-av.

HALL.—On Thursday, May 22, JOHN HALL, in his 73d year.
Funeral on Monday, May 26, from his late residence, No. 16 Clinton-av., Newark, N. J.

MEAD.—At the Navy-yard, California, Nov. 22, 1872, Pay-master GEORGE L. MEAD, United States Navy.
His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George N. Mead, the officers of the army and navy, and members of the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Chapel, Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OGDEN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GRACE WALTON, wife of Joseph Ogden.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, 10th-st. and Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

OUTCALT.—On Sunday morning, May 25, after a short illness, MARIE CECILIA, daughter of Cornelius R. and Irena A. Outcalt, aged 5 years and 1 month.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Paul A. Curtis, No. 603 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARMELEE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, May 25, MARY ROSE, eldest daughter of William S. and Mary E. Parmelee, aged 18 years and 4 months.
Funeral at St. John's Church, Somerville, on Tuesday, May 27, at 11:30 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On 24th inst., J. EMERY RUSSELL.
Funeral from No. 82 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

ROBBINS.—On Friday morning, 23d inst., FRANCES CAROLINE, widow of George S. Robbins.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 15 West 17th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

TELFORD.—On Saturday evening, May 24, at her late residence, No. 34 North Moore-st., after long and protracted suffering, PHEBE, widow of the late John Telford, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 P. M. Wednesday, 28th inst., from the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., opposite Vandam-st., without further invitation.

WYANT.—On Saturday 24th inst., MARY F., wife of Samuel Wyant, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, Hawthorne-av., Yonkers, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Train leaves 30th-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be at depot, Yonkers, to convey friends to the house. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURIOUS ART SALE!
HOUSEHOLD ART!
Rare and curious collection of Household Art Goods, comprising
ANTIQUE FURNITURE!
In Marquetry; superb carved rosewood, ebony, and oak cabinets, chests, book-cases, tables, sideboards, chairs, bureaus, "John Law table," Dutch silver cupboards, foot-stove, wine coolers, inkstands, clocks, mirrors, Oriental carpets, Turkish and Moorish rugs and tapestries, embroidered altar cloths, CHINAS, celestial Blue and Nankin, OLD DELFT WARE, quaint and much sought for, SGRAFFITO WARE. REPOUSSE METAL WORK. (Unsurpassed.) ELECTROTYPE REPRODUCTIONS, ARMOR, shields, swords, guns, Spanish peasant pottery, &c., the whole an extraordinary collection, and now on exhibition DAY AND EVENING, at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.
And to be sold by auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 27th and 28th inst.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROWE'S RUPTURE CURE TRUSSES.
Involving new principles of construction and application so marvelous in their effect as original in design. Call and see them at the office of THE ROWE TRUSS COMPANY, No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York.
REFERENCES.—Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. A. W. Rogers, of the World Life Insurance Company; Dr. E. R. Marcy, and Dr. Edward P. Fowler.

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A sure cure for Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Neuralgia, even in the worst stages, by HOT ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATH APPLICATIONS.
Fistula, Piles, Stricture, &c., cured and eradicated from the system without the knife, caustic, or detention from business.
Parties of either sex furnished with good board in the family, including medical attendance, and nursing, &c., at moderate charges. Medical attendance to parties at their own residences. Baths at all hours. Apply, in person or by letter, to
H. A. DESPARD, M. D.,
No. 41 East 28th-st., New-York City.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE CONSULATE OF JAPAN IS situated at No. 45 Exchange-place, New-York.
TETSNOSKE TOMITA,
Vice Consul of the Empire of Japan.
MAY 26, 1873.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, May 24, James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 25x91.11, situate on West Twenty-first-street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $10,600, the purchaser being John McEwan. The lease is dated May 1, 1859, for twenty-one years, with renewal covenant; ground rent, $250 per annum. The property rents at the rate of $1,200 per year. The property No. 290 Chrystie-street, noticed for sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., under another legal order, did not take place, a new trial having been ordered in the foreclosure proceedings; the auction was, therefore, postponed, as announced, to Aug. 2.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Business at the Exchange during the past week has been active, the total value of City real estate sold amounting to $973,200, as against the sum of $781,100, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, May 17. The market opened on Monday with a sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of eight lots on East Sixty-sixth-street, 200 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $137,000, and was followed by the successful sale on Tuesday, conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., of 121 lots owned by the Bradhurst estate, located between St. Nicholas and Tenth-avenues, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, for $445,-... in the total, while this transaction was followed on Thursday by the equally successful sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of 161 East side lots, situated in the vicinity of Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth streets, for $252,025. Other sales made during the week added to these results make up the large aggregate noted.

The suburban auction business was somewhat depressed during the latter part of the week, as by reason of the stormy weather an adjournment of sales proposed was rendered necessary. On the first three days of the week a number of successful sales were consummated, namely: Monday, May 19, sale at Astoria, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of seventy-six lots, for $74,691; same day, sale at Pamrapo, Bayonne City, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., of eighty-two lots, for $31,590. Tuesday, May 20, sale at Hempstead, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of ninety-one lots, for $31,219; and same day, sale at Wyoming, by O. H. Pierson & Co., of lots to the value of about $8,000. (This sale was reported at $19,000, but a large portion of the property, we have since learned, was bid in for the owners.) Wednesday, May 21, sale at Newark, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., of thirty-five building plots, for $33,997; and same day, sale by Mellick Bros., at Paterson, of property valued at $825. Total suburban sales for week ending with Saturday, May 24, $175,322.

Brooklyn real estate continues dull, and in this line we note no improvement.

PRIVATE SALES.

Sales at private contract have been more numerous, and the following recently made, in addition to those mentioned during the week, are reported:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 8½ Pine-street, one four-story brown-stone front house and lot, 18 by 50 by 88, East Seventy-third-street, north side, 80 feet west of Madison-avenue, sold for $25,000. Also one lot, full size, on West Eighty-sixth-street, north side, 225 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, sold for $7,000.

By Joseph McGuire, No. 87 Cedar-street, one three-story and basement French roof brown-stone front house and lot, lot 20 by ½ block, No. 108 East Seventieth-street, south side, 105 feet east of Fourth-avenue, sold for $27,000.

By Wm. T. Bailey, No. 152 Broadway, one four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, lot 25 by 100, building covers same, No. 296 West Fifty-ninth-street, fronting Central Park, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, sold for $120,000.

By Dye & Curtis, six lots, Eleventh-avenue, west side, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, all inside lots, sold for $31,000.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

The auctions announced for the present week are as follows, and special attention is called to the list, as many of the proposed sales are of real importance:

To-day, (Monday,) May 26.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, of the store and lot, No. 190 Church-st., east side, between White and Walker streets, lot 21.2 by 75.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 27 Norfolk-street, 25 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Astoria, Long Island City, on the property, at 1:30 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of the Messrs. Stevens, of seventy-five choice building lots, all centrally located, near steam-boat landings, situated respectively on Sunswick-terrace, the Crescent, Jamaica, Van Alst, and Ely avenues, Broadway, Sherman, Academy, Lockwood, Temple, Elm, Lincoln, and Cornelia streets; also, fourteen lots and plots owned by Alexander H. Stevens surrounding his residence—the whole being one of the finest collections of property ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Terms liberal. Excursion steam-boat from Peck-slip at 1 o'clock. Free tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row. The above sale is one continued from Monday of last week, on which day about one-half of the property advertised was sold, or 76 plots at an average of nearly $1,000 each.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned public auction sale, by order of Messrs. Bassett, Edwards & Chedister, of 34 desirable building-lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Frelinghuysen and Sherman avenues, Alpine and Earle streets; also, a house and lot known as No. 27 Wright-street.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) May 27.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of five superb building lots, situated on Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-seventh-street, together forming a plot in size 102.2 by 120, four of the lots fronting on the avenue, and one on the street named, to be sold separately. This plot is, from its location, for its size, one of the most valuable pieces of property on Manhattan Island, and, for building purposes, one of the choicest—certainly the best on Fifth-avenue—now in the market.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of the following improved City realty: The five-story and basement brick building, with two stores and offices, No. 135 East Houston-street, south-east corner of Forsyth-street; plot 25 by 75, building 52 feet deep. The two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 104 Seventh-street, south side, 232.11 feet east of First-avenue; lot 25 by 90.10, house 47 feet deep. Also, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same referee as above, of a house and lot on Beekman-place, west side, 98 feet north of Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street;) lot 18 by 80.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick C. White, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Fifty-second-street, south side, 141 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 19 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of a house with lease of lot, 25.4 by 100, on West Broadway, east side, 40 feet south of White-street, and two houses with lease of plot, 50 by 85, on White-street, south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway; lease dated May 1, 1869, term twenty-one years.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, peremptory public auction sale, by order of Lewis H. Spear, owner, of the property known as "Mt. Florence," located near Peekskill, within one hour's ride by rail of this City, embracing a tract of cultivated land, about seventy-five acres in extent, situated 600 feet above the Hudson River, with over twenty buildings upon the same, comprising a large modern mansion containing twenty-five rooms; hot-house grapery 125 feet long, brick building 60 by 25, barn 80 by 60, carriage-house, carpenter-shop, granary, ice-house, poultry, store, and tenements, &c., the whole forming a most desirable and attractive residence.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, trustees' sale, by order of the heirs of the estate of James Boorman, deceased, of the elegant country residence located at Scarborough, on the Hudson River, near the village of Sing Sing, known as "Hollingbourne," within a mile of a Hudson River Railway station, and in all respects most eligibly located. The property consists of about seventy-six acres of land, all improved, with large mansion, fitted with every modern convenience thereon, together with extensive stable, carriage-house, greenhouses, porter's lodge, and other buildings. The entire estate will be offered at an upset price, and if not sold at or above the estimated figure, it will then be offered in thirteen villa plots. The sale deserves the attention of capitalists.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the property, at 12:30 P. M., 150 choice villa plots, adjacent to the railway station, located on the slope of Orange Mountain, adjoining the City of Orange and Llewellyn Park, and surrounded on all sides by costly improvements. The property is in every way attractive, and this being the first opportunity ever presented for the purchase of plots in this desirable locality, it should command a ready sale. The lots are situated on Wheatland, Chestnut, Cedar, and Gregory avenues; street graded, with plank walks laid. Special train for auction at 11 o'clock, via ferries from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets. Tickets at auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine-street.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Harrison, East Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 12:30 P. M., public auction sale by order of Messrs. Whitehead & Morrow, counselors at law, of 100 well located lots, situated on streets graded, flagged, curbed, and sewered, with gas-pipes laid, within five minutes' walk of the depots of three lines of rail, and distant from this City but six miles, being accessible in twenty minutes. The lots are on high ground, commanding views of the Passaic River and the surrounding country. Special train, by Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at 11:30 o'clock. Tickets at auctioneers' office, No. 5 Pine-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Inglewood, Queens, Long Island, on the premises at 2 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Mrs. Catharine Bergen, to close estate, of 250 desirable lots, located near railway depot, adjoining property recently so successfully sold belonging to Col. A. M. Wood. The lots are all full size and are situated on Franklin avenue, Hempstead Turnpike, the Springfield road, Hanover, Burgen, and Joseph streets. Special train from Hunter's Point at 12 M., via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11:20 A. M.

By Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., referee, at the Mott Haven Railway Depot, Westchester County, foreclosure sale, of six lots of land, together containing about three quarters of an acre, with buildings thereon, located at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, known as the Bronx River Distillery.

Wednesday, May 28.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of David S. Brown, deceased, of City property, viz.: The two lots of land situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-street, between Canal and Bayard streets, known as Nos. 22 and 24. On No. 22 is a six-story brick tenement on the front and a three-story brick factory building on the rear. On No. 24 is a three-story brick factory building, covering the entire lot. Lots each about 25 by 100.5. Also, the six-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Pearl streets, known as No. 10; lot 21 by about 58 feet. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, of the two four-story brick tenement houses and lots situate on the north side of East Thirty-sixth-street, commencing 125 feet west of Second-avenue; lots each about 30 by 98 feet 9 inches.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Lexington-avenue, east side, 65.5 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, lot 17.9 by 80. Also, adjourned similar sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Forsyth-street, north-east corner of Rivington-street, lot 25.5 by 100.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Kirchels, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick house and lot No. 27 Sullivan-street, east side, 40 feet north of Grand-street, lot 20 by 54, with right of alley-ways on north side and in rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a four-story stone front house and lot on Lexington-avenue, west side, 49 feet north of Fiftieth-street, lot 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Avenue B., south-east corner of Twelfth-street, lot 23.3 by 57.6.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, sale by order of John L. Nostrand and the executors of the estate of Robert Adair, deceased, of 457 lots located in that city and situated as follows: Myrtle-avenue, ten lots, including three corners; Myrtle-avenue, one lot, 27 feet front, near Ditmas-street; Bushwick-avenue Boulevard, thirty-one lots, including six corners; Broadway, twelve lots, including two corners; Stone-avenue, eight lots, including two corners; Evergreen-avenue, thirty-seven lots, including eight corners; Central-avenue, thirty-two lots, including seven corners; Granite-street, eighty-six lots near Broadway, Bushwick, and Evergreen avenues; Pilling-street, seventy-eight lots near Bushwick and Evergreen avenues; Fairfax-street, twenty lots near Evergreen-avenue; Furman-street, eighteen lots near Broadway; McDougal-street, seventeen lots near Stone-avenue; Chauncey-street, eleven lots near Broadway; Sumpter-street, fifty-five lots, including corner of Stone-avenue; Marion-street, forty-one lots near Broadway.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Pearsall Station, Long Island, seventeen miles from New-York, by South-side Railroad, public auction sale of 200 choice villa plots, adjacent to depot and well adapted for immediate improvement. Also, a cottage house, with one acre of land, situate in the village; special train via ferry from foot of Roosevelt and Grand streets, at 10:30 A. M., leaving South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, May 29.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the very desirable City property known as Lyric Hall, Nos. 723, 725, and 727 Sixth-avenue, west side, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite Reservoir-square, embracing a plot of ground 75 by 100, two large brick buildings nearly covering same thereon, containing two stores on the ground floor, with hall above, too well known to need description. Also, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Robert H. Pearson, deceased, of the five-story and basement marble-front store building, with lease of lot, No. 45 Warren-street, south side, 145 feet west of Church-street; lot 25 by 75; lease from Columbia College; term twenty-one years from the 1st inst., with two renewals, each for a similar period; present ground rent, $1,500 per annum.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. M. Marsh, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Second-avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Forty-third-street; lot 25 by 100. Also, adjourned similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, of plot with buildings thereon on First-avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-seventh-street, in size 49.4 by 125.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, partition sale by order of the Whitestone Land Association, under the direction of George W. Van Siclen, Esq., attorney, of 464 valuable building lots, located at Whitestone, Long Island, situated respectively on Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth avenues, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth streets, an exceedingly choice property. The popularity of Whitestone as a place of suburban residence is already established from the fact that probably more lots have been here sold during the past five years than in any other section of Long Island. The village is growing rapidly, and the improvements in progress and projected are on an extensive scale. The terms of this proposed sale are liberal, and the lots being really desirable, the auction should meet with an eminent success. For full particulars concerning the lots to be offered, reference is made to our advertising columns, while those desiring to inspect the property prior to the sale can obtain free railway passes from the auctioneers in charge.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of James F. Cox, owner, of 1,000 first-class lots, a number of villa plots, and the Lee mansion, all handsomely located, surrounding the depot of the West Line Railway, one hour distance from New-York. A superior chance for investment is here presented. Special train from foot of Barclay-street at 10 o'clock.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Belmont, N. J., opposite Belleville, on the ground, at 12 M., continuation public auction sale of 400 desirable lots, all easy of access, and well located. This is the second sale held on this property this season, the first one consummated having met with such success as to warrant another auction. Special train via Chambers and Twenty-third-street Ferries at 11:15 A. M.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Irvington, N. J., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, executor's sale, by order of the executrix of the estate of Chas. Bassini, deceased, of 104 building lots, located on Montgomery-avenue, Alpine, Vanderpool, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second streets, the whole forming one of the most valuable tracts of land in the vicinity of Newark. Particulars concerning auction, with maps of property, at auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Roselle, N. J., at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Mme. Ch. Charlier, of a large number of building lots, fronting respectively on Union and Westfield avenues, St. Joseph and Chambers streets. Tickets for 12 M. train from foot of Liberty-street furnished by auctioneers.

Friday, May 30.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of two four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, situated on Madison-avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-seventh-street; corner lot, 20.5 by 75; adjoining lot, 20 by 75; houses, each 52 feet deep. Also, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on Prospect-place, east side, between First and Second avenues, 50.5 feet south of Forty-third-street; lot 16.8 by 58; house 40 feet deep.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of ten lots on West Sixty-second-street, beginning at the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue, in size each 20 by 100.5.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James A. Olwell, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-seventh-street, north side, 283.4 feet west of Sixth-avenue; lot 16.8 by 98.9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 81.11 feet front by an average depth of 109 feet, situate on the King's Bridge Road, north-east corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Sheriff's sale of three houses and lots on East Eighty-fifth-street, north side, 38.1 feet east of Lexington-avenue. Lots together form plot 49.8 by 82. Also, public auction sale of the two-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot, No. 350 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, between Nelson and Luqueer streets, lot 20 by 100; house, 40 feet deep.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the property, at 2:30 P. M., adjourned public auction sale of twenty-six building plots, each 50 by 100, fronting on Maple and Elmwood avenues, Clinton, Norwood, and Halsted streets, near Brick Church and Junction Railway Stations. Parties for auction will take train from foot of Barclay-street at 2:30 o'clock.

Saturday, May 31.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Englewood, N. J., on the ground, at 2:30 P. M., public auction sale, by order of Mrs. J. S. Cowan, of the beautiful estate known as Hillside Park, comprising choice building lots, located in the centre of the town, in close proximity to the railway station, fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avenues, together with the large stone mansion, out-buildings, green-houses, &c. Sale absolute to highest bidder. Train via Chambers and Twenty-third streets Ferries, at 1 o'clock. Tickets furnished by auctioneers.

This auction closes the business of a busy week.

Exchange Sale Saturday, May 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house and lease of lot, West 21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot, 25x91.11, lease dated May 1, 1859, for 21 years, with renewal covenants; ground rent $250 per annum $10,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 23.

Broadway, s. e. corner Fulton-st., 4.11x160.2x5.9 x160.2	$50,000
Broome-st., n. w. corner Orchard-st., 46.2x56.6, irregular	31,000
Beekman-place, e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x100	10,000
Beekman-place, e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 20x100	10,000
Cannon-st., n. e. corner Stanton-st., 75x75	34,000
Houston-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 26x100	16,500
Worth-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of West Broadway, 50x80	22,000
3d-st., s. s., about 384 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.7x100	8,000
20th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x78.9	6,000
27th-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.6x98.9	13,000
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	27,500
39th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	27,500
46th-st., s. s., 186.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.2x70	16,000
49th-st., n. s., 238.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x100.5	29,000
57th-st., n. s., 49 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24x100.5	34,100
79th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	11,000
85th-st., n. s., 235.11 w. of Avenue A, 16.5x102	26,667
86th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102 partition	53,500
132d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	15,000
134th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x99.11	8,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 58th-st., 50.5x100	46,250
Riverside-av., e. s., 450 ft. n. of 122d-st., 25x100	11,750
Riverside-av., s. e. corner 122d-st., 25x100	18,000
11th-av., s. w. cor. 81st-st., 102.2x100	29,500
4th-st., n. s., 215.1 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21.5x96; foreclosure	10,800
118th-st., n. s., 310 w. 2d-av., 16.8x100.10; foreclosure	3,000

LEASES.

Beekman-st., No. 96, 2 yrs., per yr.	$5,000
Bleecker-st., No. 19, 3 yrs., per yr.	1,800
Stanton-st., No. 14, 10 yrs., per yr.	1,200
9th-st., No. 75 East, store and bast. 5 yrs. per yr.	3,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Broadway, e. s., 4.11 s. of Fulton-st., 57.9x159.9	$275,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—TO PURCHASERS DESIRING first-class houses, we would call attention to Nos. 14 and 16 West 53d-st., and Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 East 57th-st.; elegantly finished in hard-wood, and the best built houses in the market.
DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, No. 63 East 41st-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased, located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—BRICK AND stone mansion, 84 by 127 feet, near the City; suitable for hotel, institution or gentleman's residence.
A. H. RATHBONE, No. 176 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield, and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools and post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges, and greenhouses. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has foundations, underpinning, and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family.

The out-buildings are abundant and complete. The furniture of the house, stock, &c., will be sold, if desired. More than $100,000 cash has been expended on this property, and it will be sold at a very great sacrifice, on easy terms, or will exchange for satisfactory securities. For further information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York,
Or ALEX. S. PORTER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

ON THE HUDSON.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, located with magnificent views of river and mountains; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low and on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or CHARLES McCUTCHEN, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COMPLETELY furnished, handsome modern house; twelve rooms; thirty-five minutes from New-York; five minutes from railroad station; grounds 100x300; elevated, and beautifully ornamented; large trees, excellent garden planted; fine piazza on three sides; splendid shade, &c. Address or apply to JAMES R. & H. L. HAY, corner Belleville and 4th ave., Newark, N. J.

SARATOGA RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON.—Beautiful residence on Washington-st., opposite Union Hotel; two-thirds of an acre, beautifully laid out; stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

on South Broadway, near the Clarendon Hotel, large fine house, elegant grounds, stable, &c.

ALSO,

an elegant French chateau-style house on Jefferson-st.; house has sixteen elegantly-furnished rooms, stable and out-buildings; two acres of land, comprising the whole square between Webster and Jefferson sts.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA PLOTS FRONTING ON

POMPTON LAKE

(Mountain air and convenient to New-York and) the New-Jersey Midland Railroad will be sold on the ground by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY farm, near Caldwell, on easy terms; eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location; fertile soil; healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood; price $15,000; only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILES J'ANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE OF 140 ACRES, only seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable as a residence; an offering; an unsurpassed opportunity for speculation, in view of new railroad now actually in progress; in order to close the estate, it is offered far below its market value.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

WESTCHESTER.—FOR SALE OR RENT, residence of Abraham Hatfield, within twelve miles of City Hall; house with all the modern improvements; stables, hennery, &c., in good order; one and a half acres handsomely fenced; garden made; fruit and berries in abundance; photographs of house at office. Apply to HATFIELD & CO., No. 120 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MANufacturing property situated in Steubenville, Ohio; four story brick building 50x120 feet, two wings 5 x50 and 34x44, with steam-engine 3 0 horse-power, boilers and pipes. Track connections and river dock. Terms very low. Address the owner, S. THATCHER, Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, WITHIN convenient distance of depot, two desirable residences; all the modern improvements; delightfully situated; neighborhood first-class. Price $27,000 and $25,000. Terms made to suit. For particulars inquire of or address WM. GIBSON, 49 10th-av., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $600 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT IRVINGton, on the Hudson, a desirable brick cottage, and half an acre of ground; only a few minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, CHEAP.—The Parry House, at Highland Falls, N. Y., on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy sleeping-rooms. Call and examine, or address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, IN THE most improved part of the village of West Flushing, Queens County, Long Island. Apply to M. DONOVAN, No. 454 4th-av., near 31st-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 12 M., on the premises in THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE ON LONG ISLAND, SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD, KNOWN AS

PEARSALL'S

seventeen miles from New-York, eleven miles from Brooklyn suburbs.

250 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,

elegantly and beautifully situated. One minute's walk from depot; churches, schools, stores, &c.; one mile from East Rockaway, where there is an abundance of oysters, clams, superb fishing, bathing, &c. Every one should go and buy a lot. They must be sold. Also two nice cottage buildings, one acre each, garden, fruit, &c. Terms remarkably easy, only fifteen per cent. and fees down and fifteen per cent. thirty days, twenty-five per cent. ninety days, remainder in bond and mortgage two years. Extensive clam-bake and luncheon before sale. Grafulla's Band. Special train leaves foot of South 8th-st. at 11 A. M. and foot of Grand and Roosevelt st. Ferries 10:30 A. M.

Free passes, maps, and all particulars at auctioneer's office.
O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of David S. Brown, deceased:

PECK-SLIP.—The six-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Pearl sts., and known as No. 10; lot 21x58.

CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The two lots of land situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-st., between Canal and Bayard sts., and known as Nos. 22 and 24. On No. 24 is a three-story brick factory building covering the entire lot, and on No. 22 is a six-story brick tenement-house on the front, and a three-story brick factory building on the rear; each 25x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Public sale of choice lots in Evergreen Park, Ocean Grove, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

A sale of from 50 to 100 choice lots, some of them equal to any on the ground, will be sold on the premises on the above day.

Those wishing lots at this celebrated place should not allow this opportunity to pass.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY PARTITION SALE
OF
464 VALUABLE LOTS,
AND
FIVE PRETTY AND WELL-BUILT HOUSES,
AT
WHITESTONE, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

By order of THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION, (John J. Locke, Conrad Poppenhusen, Henry Hurd, John D. Locke, Adolph Poppenhusen, and E. B. Hinsdale,)
Under the direction of
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney,
on
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Book maps and passes to visit the property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Whitestone, Long Island, is nine miles by road, eleven miles by railroad from Hunter's Point; it is the terminus of the excellent Flushing and North-side Railroad. Running time, from twenty-seven to thirty-five minutes to Hunter's Point; thirty-five to forty minutes to 34th-st., New-York; fifty to sixty minutes to James-slip, (double-deck ferry-boats Garden City and Southampton.) Thirty-nine trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; elegant cars; foot-warmer under each seat; steam brakes, Miller's platforms, steel rails, elastic wheels, safety switches; RUN IN THE INTEREST OF ITS PASSENGERS; always on time; never delayed by ice or snow.

Whitestone is actually more accessible to business, and by pleasanter travel, than 70th-st., New-York. It is on the Sound, with splendid water-front, and can be reached by boat in an hour from Peck-slip. It is nearer the City Hall than Fort Washington and the upper part of New-York City. As near as Newark and Elizabeth.

The village was incorporated in 1869, and is growing rapidly. The streets are laid out according to a map adopted by the trustees, and filed in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. The streets on which these lots are offered are nearly all sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized.

High, rolling ground, with excellent water, well drained, and healthy; no mere subject to "chills and fever" or "fever and ague" than New-York itself. The main sewer through the premises offered is over a mile long, emptying into the East River.

The village contains Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, public and private schools, factories, savings bank; *Herald* Whitestone telegraph; over 2,500 inhabitants, with over 15,000 within a radius of three miles; and is perfectly convenient to the City for calls, shopping, concerts or theatre.

COMMUTATION, ferriage included, is only 12½ cents each way; AND THE RAILROAD AGREES TO GIVE A COMMUTATION-BOOK TO HUNTER'S POINT FOR ONE YEAR, FREE, to the occupant of each new house costing more than $2,000, and built before May, 1874. This privilege, of course, holds good to each person who buys at this sale. Whitestone has long been famous for its beautiful scenery, fine drives, boating, and sailing. It combines City pleasures with country comforts.

It is an excellent point of investment. Over $130,000 worth of lots SURROUNDING THE PROPERTY OFFERED TO-DAY, were sold between June and November, 1872, mostly to parties intending to build and remain permanently. Houses are springing up on every side. Living is cheap—cheaper than in the City. Five houses will be offered, either of which will make a good home. Taxes are very light. Village taxes are limited by charter to one-half of one per cent. on the valuation. Every lot sold will be subject to covenants against nuisances and liquor-stores.

This is a bona-fide partition sale, and every parcel offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Full covenant warranty deeds will be given. Printed abstracts of title can be obtained at $5 each, from Van Siclen, Gildersleeve & Baldwin, Esqs., Counselors-at-law, Bennett Building, Nos. 98 and 99 Nassau-st.

TERMS: Ten per cent. down; fifteen per cent. on June 28; balance on mortgage for three years; five per cent. discount from face of mortgage for cash.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

VILLA PLOTS

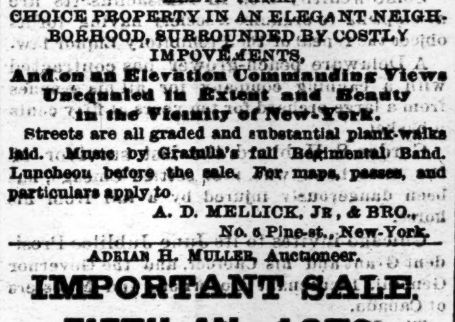
on the slopes of the famous
ORANGE MOUNTAIN
at auction, adjacent to the station at
ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
and
DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Pine st., will sell,
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873,
by order of R. O. Cromelin, Esq.,
150 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK,
CHOICE PROPERTY IN AN ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD, SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPOVEMENTS,
And on an Elevation Commanding Views Unequaled in Extent and Beauty in the Vicinity of New-York.

Streets are all graded and substantial plank-walks laid. Music by Grafulla's full Regimental Band. Luncheon before the sale. For maps, passes, and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE
FIFTH-AV. LOTS,
FRONTING
CENTRAL PARK.



TUESDAY, MAY 27,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are located between the Conservatory and Art Museum, a short distance north of the Lenox Library, between the two handsomest entrances to the park, and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park, lakes, bridges, &c. Will be sold separately. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of auctioneer.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

100 CHOICE LOTS
at
AUCTION
in
HARRISON,
(East Newark,)
By
BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER.

Without reserve, by order of Whitehead & Morrow, counselors at law, on TUESDAY, May 27. These very choice lots are high and pleasantly located, commanding extensive views of the Passaic River, Newark, Hudson City, Bergen, and Jersey City. SIX MILES AND TWENTY MINUTES' TIME FROM NEW-YORK.

200 trains daily to and from New-York. Easier of access to down-town New-Yorkers than 12th-st. The soil a sandy loam, dry and free from all miasma.

Fine improvements; graded streets, curbed and flagged; gas and gas-lamps. The depots of three railways within five minutes' walk of these lots. THIS IS NO ORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT, OR A HOME. CITY CONVENIENCES, COUNTRY AIR, PLENTY OF ROOM.

Get maps and tickets for railway free at the Office of BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, Newark, or O. H. Pierson & Co., No. 5 Pine st., and John A. Elwell, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York. Title perfect. Abstract furnished for examination free of charge. Terms, 10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fees on day of sale, 30 per cent. in thirty days, balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Train by Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11:30 A. M. FREE LUNCH, FREE CONCERT, FREE RIDE.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

457 LOTS AND ONE DWELLING-HOUSE, SITUATE ON MYRTLE, BUSHWICK, STONE, EVERGREEN AND CENTRAL AVS. AND BROADWAY; ALSO, ON MARION, SUMPTER, CHAUNCEY, McDOUGAL, FURMAN, FAIRFAX, PILLING, AND GRANITE STS., BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF J. L. NOSTRAND AND THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT ADAIR, DECEASED, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the above property, including thirty desirable corner lots. Sale positive, in partition. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps are now ready.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
Seventy-Six Acres of Land
AT
HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH,
ON HUDSON RIVER.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

SALE BY ORDER
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE ROBERT BOORMAN ESTATE,
HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY,
HOLLINGBOURNE, SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.

The estate lies about three-eighths of a mile from the station, and one and one-half mile south of Sing Sing. It contains about seventy-six acres of fine land, with a front on the New-York and Albany Road, or Broadway, of over one-half mile, with a splendid mansion, stable, lodge, and greenhouses, all built of brick and cement, in the most substantial manner, without regard to cost. It also has a number of frame cottages, barns, and out-houses of frame, for laborers, &c. Its extensive front on Broadway renders it well adapted for cutting up into thirteen plots, all of them having handsome views of the Hudson River. A fine stream runs the whole length of the property, capable of making three beautiful ponds. It is well wooded, and from its commanding position and nearness to the flourishing village of Sing Sing, makes this one of the most desirable opportunities for a person desirous of securing a home which cannot fail to increase largely in value. The whole will be put up at an upset price; if not sold, will then be offered in plots, and sold to the highest bidder. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
will sell at
ENGLEWOOD,
NEW-JERSEY'S FAVORITE SUBURB,
On Saturday, May 31, 1873,
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
By order of Mrs. J. S. COWAN,
The Beautiful Estate of Hillside Park,
COMPRISING CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN,
Fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avs., and SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS.
Only four minutes' walk from station.
ALSO,
THE ELEGANT STONE MANSION, WITH CONVENIENT OUT-BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSES.
SALE ABSOLUTE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Parties desiring to attend sale take 1:15 P. M. train from foot of Chambers and 23d sts.

For maps and railroad tickets apply to
CHAS. D. KELLOGG, ENGLEWOOD,
and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT SALES.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
SCHEDULE FOR LAST WEEK IN MAY.
SPECULATORS, MERCHANTS, ARTISANS, SALARIED MEN AND PRUDENT WOMEN TO THE FRONT.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND.
ENTERTAINMENT BY HARRISON.
Bounteous Collation by Weeks.
ALL FREE, ALL FREE.
PROPERTIES STRICTLY FIRST CLASS, ON LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTHING BETTER THAN REAL ESTATE.
LOOK AT THIS LIST.
FIRST GRAND SALE OF THE WEEK
Will take place on
MONDAY, MAY 26,
At 1:30 o'clock, on premises,
ASTORIA,
Long Island,
100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
All located near
STEAM-BOAT LANDING,
on
JAMAICA-AVENUE BOULEVARD,
and other prominent streets, will positively be sold, without reserve, by order of the
MESSRS. STEVENS.

Terms easy. No better titles in the world. Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

SECOND GRAND SALE
of the week will take place at
QUEENS,
Inglewood, Long Island,
TUESDAY, MAY 27,
and will consist of
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUPERB LOTS.
To be sold by positive order of
MRS. CATHARINE BERGEN,
To close the estate.

Property splendidly situated near the depot, and is surrounded by and adjacent to FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.

Sale positive, without limits or reservations.

Terms easy.

Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION SALE
of the week will take place on
THURSDAY, MAY 29,
at
BASKING RIDGE,
Somerset County, New-Jersey.

Special train will leave at 10 A. M.

THIS WILL BE A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE 1,000 NE PLUS ULTRA LOTS, VILLA PLOTS, AND THE LEE MANSION.

And enjoy a May-day jubilee on classic ground.

These lots are surrounding the depot of the West Line Railroad, one hour from New-York. The property comes straight from farm uses to the auctioneer's hammer. It must be sold. No speculators between you and the owners. Buy now; it is the first GRAND MODERN AUCTION, WITH BARBACUED OX.

Grafulla's Band, Harrison, free collation, &c., ever held in the vicinity. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and of J. M. GIBSON, Real Estate Exchange, Jersey City.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
TO GET LOTS
at
BELMOUNT,
(opposite Belleville, N. J.)

The splendid success of the sale on the 15th inst. has induced the owner to offer the entire balance of
400 PLOTS
at
AUCTION,
on THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

Many of the choicest lots were not offered at last sale. THE BEAUTY OF THE LOCATION CANNOT BE EXAGGERATED, OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER FOR MILES.

ONLY SIX MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY RAILROAD.

The rear lots are nearly 200 feet above the river. Orange Mountain, Newark, Woodside, Belleville, and a great range of beautiful country in full view.

NO PROPERTY will be offered in lots this year at auction to COMPARE WITH THESE! GO FOR THEM!

Terms easy. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Title perfect.

Free excursion. Splendid music. Good lunch.

Splendid picnic grounds—almost a fairy scene. Get tickets at once from O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st., or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the agents, BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
LYRIC HALL PROPERTY,
ON 6TH-AV.,
42D-ST. AND RESERVOIR-SQUARE,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, overlooking the Hudson, on the Palisades at Bull's Ferry, about four acres, nice dwelling, with out-buildings; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; thirty minutes from Spring-st. by boat; steam and horse cars convenient. W. H. ALLEN, 5 Pine-st., J. B. GRAHAM, 178 Centre-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—ONE of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, a short distance above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and river views; house large and fully furnished; vegetables and fruit supplied; rent moderate. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, unfurnished, cozy cottage, containing six rooms, besides pantries and store-rooms; convenient to Great South Bay, and two miles east of Bellport; pleasant drives, good fishing and shooting. For further particulars apply to or address MORTON B. SMITH, No. 178 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO Let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, out-houses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

COUNTRY-PLACE AND FURNISHED house, to let or for sale on the Hudson, fifteen minutes north of Newburg; railroads and steamboats; stables, extensive grounds, and beautiful views; fruits, vegetables and milk furnished by the gardener on the place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND grounds on Long Island, with vegetables, fruit, &c.; one hour by rail from Hunter's Point; healthy and desirable. Apply to No. 65 Wall-st., second story, front. Rent low. Advantages great, particularly for children.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $800. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room C.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, or for sale, a commodious house, beautifully located, only five minutes' walk from main depot; gas, water, bath, plenty of fruit and flowers. Address Box No. 4 475, New-York City.

TO LEASE—FOR A DWELLING OR BUSIness purposes, the first-class house No. 4 East 10th-st., first house east of 5th-av. Apply to
WM. H. ROSS, No. 218 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO RENT, FOR the Summer or longer, the beautiful house of Rev. Dr. Lord; house has fifteen rooms, is well furnished; seven acres in garden and fruit-trees; fine view of the Sound; very attractive in every particular; will rent very low.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ORANGE.—TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE; carriage-house, plenty shade and fruit trees, also garden; high beautiful grounds; near railway depot. Apply to M. C. GASPER, No. 84 South-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY TO LET—A brick cottage; ten rooms, high ground, fine shade, near depot, river view, water and gas in; $50 per month. Apply to JAMES BERWICK, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE CORNER BASEMENT NO. 50 Liberty-st. and Liberty-place, under M. K. Jesup & Co., suitable for stationery, insurance, banking, or mercantile business; has nine large windows, and is one of the best offices in the City. Apply to the janitor, or F. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, EXtensive premises containing nearly 25,000 feet of flooring suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated close to 4th-av., in East 22d-st. Apply to
J. PURSSELL, No. 910 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM TO LET—Handsomely furnished; in a first-class English-basement house. Apply at No. 219 West 43d-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND husband wish to care for a house for the Summer; have best City reference. Call for a week at No. 101 East 30th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 23d June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant, or which may not be to the interest of the Government.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled any previous contract will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, &c.	No. 12. Leather.
No. 2. Cotton, Canvas, &c.	No. 13. Soap and Tallow.
No. 3. Cotton Hammock, Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14. Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4. Iron and Steel.	No. 15. Brushes.
No. 5. Galley Iron.	No. 16. Ship Chandlery.
No. 6. Pig-iron.	No. 17. Tar and Tar-oil.
No. 7. Chain-iron.	No. 18. Stationery.
No. 8. Hardware.	No. 19. Dry Goods.
No. 9. Cooking Utensils.	No. 20. Fire-wood.
No. 10. Tools.	No. 21. Sand.
No. 11. Tin and Zinc.	No. 22. Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 8, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 8, 16, 18, 21, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 8, 16, 18.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 16, 17, 18.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and nowhere else,) until Saturday, May 31, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year.

Say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand one hundred (7,100) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, seven hundred (700) tons of egg size, and two hundred (200) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1874. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, } Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 14, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 19, 1873, for the erection at Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor, Conn., of a one-story frame building, 27.6x38.6, to be used as laundresses' quarters.

All the required material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plan and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office, Fort Trumbull.

The proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible parties for the prompt and faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded, and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District," indorsed "Proposals for Laundresses' Quarters."
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

MACKINAW AND MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS, LANSING, MICH., April 25, 1873. }

Notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad, under the provisions of the following act:

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State Swamp Lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That to secure the early construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, and for the purpose of the drainage and reclamation, the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands are authorized and empowered, if by them deemed expedient, and to the best interests of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by said railroad, to appropriate not to exceed ten sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that shall construct and complete such railroad in running order, on or before Dec. 31, 1875.

SEC. 2. To further the construction of said railroad, and for the better protection of the interest of the State, the Board of Control shall have full power and authority over said lands, the ... necessary, and the limitations and ... regards the application of said lands to ... purposes: *Provided*, said lands shall be selected from the vacant and unreserved State swamp lands in the Counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, and Schoolcraft, and not to exceed one hundred sections in the County of Marquette: *And provided*, The ... shall be ... of the time for the completion of said railroad ... the date named in this act. *And provided further*, That said appropriated lands shall become taxable as soon and as fast as they are earned by the company constructing said railroad.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Board of Control to give thirty days' public notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of said railroad under the provisions of this act, and if upon the day named in such notice, which shall be on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873, two or more responsible railroad companies shall compete for the construction of said railroad, the board may, if they shall deem it for the best interest of the State, let the contract to that responsible company which will enter into bonds to the State of Michigan, satisfactory to said Board of Control, conditioned for the completion of said railroad for the least number of acres of said lands.

SEC. 4. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved March 21, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1873, and in pursuance of the above recited act, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Control of the State Swamp Lands deem it expedient and to the best interests of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by a railroad from Mackinaw to Marquette to advertise for proposals to build a railroad connecting such points under the provisions of "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," approved March 21, 1873. NOW, therefore, by virtue of the power conferred by said act, and in pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for the contract for the construction of said railroad, under the provisions of the above recited act, will be received at the office of said Board of Control, in the City of Lansing, Mich., until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1873. Such proposals will be marked "Proposals for contract for constructing Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad," and addressed to the Secretary of said Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, and accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned that if such proposal be accepted by the said Board of Control such company will enter into contract to construct said railroad, and execute the bond required in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified; and if upon such day propositions from two or more responsible railroad companies shall be received, the said Board of Control will, if it shall deem it for the best interests of the State, let the contract to that responsible railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, that shall enter into bonds to ... destinated and required; which contract, if it be, shall be let to the company that shall construct and complete a first-class railroad, commencing at a point about one mile east or west of Pt. LaBarbe, on the Straits of Mackinaw, from thence northerly through township forty-four, north of range five, west; thence westerly by the most eligible route to Marquette Harbor on Lake Superior, for the least number of acres of land, ... inches in width, with proper ditches and culverts, and with the further agreements, viz.:

First—That the lands shall be selected and located by the company to whom the contract shall be awarded, and a list of the selection shall be filed with the commissioner of the State Land Office on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874.

Second—That such company shall locate the line of its railroad, and make complete maps of said line, and file copies thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of Michigan on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874.

Third—That such company shall make the selections of lands within the limits and counties prescribed in the act hereinbefore referred to, and shall have no claim or recourse upon or against the State of Michigan for any deficiency there may be in the quantity of lands in said counties.

Fourth—Before such railroad company shall be entitled to any of said lands, the road shall be completed in every respect and accepted by the Governor of the State of Michigan.

Fifth—That such road shall be completed within the time prescribed in the above recited act.

Sixth—And should such company fail to make their survey and maps, or fail to make the selection of lands, and file the lists thereof at the time and places, and in the manner hereinbefore required, or fail to construct their entire line of road within the time and manner specified, then, and in such case the said Board of Control shall, and do hereby reserve the right and power to take all lands that may be selected by said railroad company forfeited to the State.

Seventh—That said railroad company shall make, execute, and deliver, a bond to the State of Michigan satisfactory to said Board of Control conditioned for the completion of said railroad, on or before the 31st day of December, A. D. 1875, and such contract and bond shall be executed by said railroad company within twenty days after notice of the acceptance of its bid.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or change the condition of any bid before the execution of the same.
JOHN J. BAGLEY, Governor.
DANIEL STRIKER, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NORTH-WEST CORNER ST. LOUIS AND JACKSON STS.,
MOBILE, Ala., April 28, 1873. }

PROPOSALS

For dredging 300,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, July 1, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1873. }

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT of Major R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster United States Army, dated April 18, 1873, for "Proposals for Forage and Straw," notice is hereby given that the articles therein called for must be of the best quality, and conform in every respect to the samples now in this office for the inspection of bidders.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH, R. P. FRENCH, C. T. FRENCH, H. D. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.
f3-lawsmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ... BURNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. F. Allen, ... Street, ... in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of December, 1873.
HENRY R. BURNETT, ABRAHAM G. BURNETT, MARY E. BURNETT, } Executors.
d13-lawsmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA ... late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, ... in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the ... day of December, 1872.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja1-lawsmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-lawsmM*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., upstairs,
offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 41 and 42 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 24, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Greco.....Wednesday, May 28, at 9 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON.....Saturday, May 31, at 9½ A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GRODAN.....Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.....$160 and $180, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Tuscania....Wed., May 28 | Australia....Sat., June 14
California....Sat., May 31 | Columbia....Wed., June 18
Caledonia....Wed., June 4 | Victoria....Sat., June 21
India....Sat., June 7 | Assyrian....Wed., June 25
Olympia....Wed., June 11 | Anglia....Sat., June 28

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Sat. Steamers. Wed. Steamers.
Gold. Currency.
Cabins.....$75 and $85 | $75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.....$130 | $130
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—CALIFORNIA sails 10 A. M. May 31.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 31, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, $30, currency. Steerage tickets to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OR TO

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 121 State-st., Boston.

J. C. BROWN, No. 88 South Market-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL. (Ens.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Paris, Hamburg, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LAPLAND.....Saturday, May 31
LADY LYCETT.....Wednesday, June 18
ABRAGON.....Wednesday, July 9
GREAT WESTERN.....Wednesday, July 23

New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

E. MOSLEY & SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE...SUMONT...Saturday, June 14
LAFAYETTE.....DUMONT...Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...Saturday, July 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American citizens going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. .....July 2, at .....

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 39 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 2 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 39 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.

Supplementary mail on Pier 24, P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 26th of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 26
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 26
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUCKERMAN.....Aug. 26

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

BRISTOL, LONDON,

and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....May 28
GLAMORGAN.....June 18
PEMBROKE.....July 9
GLAMORGAN.....July 30

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$32.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central America and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship GOLDEN CITY will leave San Francisco, for China, on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. B. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, for Aspinwall.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 13 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MARACAIBO, Capt. SPENCE, 26th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, 31st inst.

FROM NEW-YORK.

For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 6.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 469 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 28.

CHAMPION, Capt. B. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and south-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....June 19

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP Pembroke to Cardiff on 28th inst., will be conveyed on board by the tug steamer leaving barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 2 P. M., of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & Co., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Brosdway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

H. N. HOWLAND, Agent.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SHAUBERT, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and FOWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with the morning trains on Hennaselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. Passengers direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKlin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 23d.... 8:00 P.M.	Friday, 23d.... 6:30 A.M.
Saturday, 24th.. 3:00 P.M.	Saturday, 24th.. 7:00 A.M.
Monday, 26th.... 3:00 P.M.	Monday, 26th.... 7:00 A.M.
Tuesday, 27th.. 3:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 27th.. 7:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 28th 3:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 28th 7:00 A.M.
Thursday, 29th.. 3:30 P.M.	Thursday, 29th.. 7:00 A.M.
Saturday, 31st...12:00 M.	Friday, 30th.....10:00 A.M.

PONDPOT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. RALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 24 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 80,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:3 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:35, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:30, 8:48 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger stations, foot of Liberty-st., North River, and foot of Easter-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—Express, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through car to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; for Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Colonel Wood, Harrisburg, and Chicago.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville, for Hartland's accommodation.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Superintendent and Engineer

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.

12 M., Jamaica express train.

3 P. M., Rockaway express train.

3:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.

5 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.

6 P. M., Greenport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; and at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Lald will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Lald at 5:47 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:

9 A. M., Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Rockaway excursion train.

12:30 P. M., Rockaway excursion train.

7 P. M., Greenport and Rockaway trains.

7:30 P. M., Rockaway accommodation train.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:15 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, A. M., 12 (Ex.,) 12 (Ex.,) 3:05, 5:15, 5:05, 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. To South Norwalk at 2:15, and 6:36 P. M., and to Stamford at 10 A. M.; 2:20, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston leaves at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at the ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS,
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING,
Barges, SALEM, SHELDRAKE, VALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other pleasant resorts.

Also, Tug-boats, much as desired.

Office 353 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Sunnyside Hill; also Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 6:15 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.
EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE
OF
EUROPEAN
OIL PAINTINGS
JUST IMPORTED,

Embracing fine specimens of the following artists: DAVID COL, E. VERBOECKHOVEN, ROBBE, FRAUSTADT, ROSIERSE, H. E. REYNTIENS, M. A. KOEK-KOEK, A. DILLENS, KUWASSEG, KRATKE, SCHAEFFELS, VAN DEN WYNGAERDT, DAMSCHODDER, EVERSON, DEFFORN, GERARD, FRANS LEBRET, KLUYVER, LIECKEMET, SPOHLER, LA HOOSE, BURNIER, and many others, and of the American school, Kensett, Wm. Hart, Pait, W. T. Richards, Cropsey, David Johnson, Bricher, J. G. Nicoll.

The foreign pictures in this collection have been painted to the order of, or bought from, respectable dealers by Albert D'Huyvetter, Jr., of Antwerp, and are warranted originals.

The originality of the pictures in all cases to be determined by the artists or dealer from whom purchased, to prove which two months from day of sale will be allowed to the purchaser. Purchasers will please mention at time of payment if they desire to prove the originality, and if so, the purchaser's money will be deposited in the United States Trust Company, subject to their order and that of the auctioneer, and upon a certificate from the artist or dealer being produced, denying the originality, the purchaser's money, with interest and fifty per cent. additional, will be refunded. The expense of obtaining such certificate to be borne by the present owners if not as represented, and by the purchaser if as repre-ented.

EDWARD SCHENCK.

The above will be sold at auction by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
ON
THURSDAY AND FRID.
(May 29 and 30), at
NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.
Commencing at
12 O'CLOCK
EACH DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.—No. 6,963.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to enforce the execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 1st of March, A. D. 1869, by the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, woodhouses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the super-structure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, depots of new superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be made and the deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, but to add to and increase the same, and to make the said deed of trust and deed of said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit, and further understood that the property incuded in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of line railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was authorized by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to sell is for the boundaries as fixed in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
BY
B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers,

of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

For order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Explanation of the Difficulties Besetting the Road.

The Wall and Broad-street investors in railroad securities have been considerably disturbed during the past week by the dubious announcements concerning the financial condition of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Not only were capitalists alarmed, but the great population along the line of the road, who have been anxiously waiting for it to be completed, and facilities afforded for direct transportation to and from New-York. The great midland counties of New-York have hitherto been almost destitute of railroad facilities, and while they are fertile and productive as any in the State, the great cost of finding a market has seriously interfered with the development of their resources.

It was hoped that the Midland Railroad, which was started under favorable auspices, would supply the pressing need felt of a direct line to the Metropolis, and enable the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Cayuga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, and Orange to send their various products in a few hours to a ready market. To this end the towns and cities along the route subscribed liberally for the capital stock of the company, giving their own bonds in return, with the provision that none of the stock should be sold in the market, except with the consent of a majority of the tax-payers, thus virtually giving the road whatever was subscribed. The amount thus raised was in the aggregate about $6,500,000, with which the company began to build the road.

The length of the entire line from New-York to Oswego, together with the branches, was intended to be about 400 miles. Of course the $6,500,000, with which the enterprise was started, would prove insufficient to build this amount of road, most of which with the station-houses, machine-shops, and engine-houses would cost $40,000 per mile. The company accordingly issued $8,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, dated 1st July, 1869, bearing seven per cent interest in gold.

In this way the road has been pushed forward until the only portion still unbuilt is that between the towns of Walton and Liberty, in Delaware and Sullivan counties. This stretch of road is about twenty miles long, but it is exactly at the centre of the line, and consequently through traffic from the West by the lakes and down by Oswego to New-York, is broken, and all such business has to be given over to the New-York Central at Oneida. Even freight picked up between Walton and Oswego for New-York, has to be given over to the Central, and thus crippled, the road has found it difficult to meet its obligations. The interest upon the bonds amounts to nearly $100,000 per annum, in addition to which there are various obligations upon which interest must be paid until the claims are liquidated.

The entire income of the railroad, including that of the leased line from the New-Jersey border to New-York, is about $150,000 per month. As a large part of the earnings are used up in the running expenses, it is plain that the road cannot at present meet its interest except by the sale of bonds or by the aid of capitalists. The stringent money market for the past few months has prevented the negotiation of bonds, and capitalists would not come to the aid of a new enterprise when more favorable opportunities for the employment of ready money existed in Wall-street.

Although the interest was finally met upon the bonds, the contractors are anxious for further advances upon their work, and prompt and vigorous action on the part of the directors is needed to save the enterprise from legal difficulties. The conferences, as yet, have not resulted in anything more definite than the appointment of George Opdyke as President, but it is said that he has promised, if his wishes are regarded in placing several wealthy capitalists in the directory, not only to see that the additional road between Walton and Liberty is completed, but also that the western extension to Buffalo is built. Should no settlement be arrived at, and the interest upon the bonds remain in default for a period of four months, the mortgage provides that the bonds shall become due and it empowers the trustees, in that event, to take possession of the road and all other property covered by the mortgage, and to use or sell the same for the benefit of the bondholders. As yet the interested parties have no fears that any such trouble will ensue. Another meeting is to be held to-day, at which it is expected that some definite course of action will be decided upon.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Livery-Stable and Seventeen Horses Burned.

The three-story brick building, Nos. 22 and 24 Verandah-place, Brooklyn, occupied as a livery-stable by Patrick McIntyre, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, seventeen horses being burned or suffocated to death, and eight carriages destroyed. The basement of the building was used as a stable, and five horses were stalled in it. The carriages were kept on the floor above, and twelve horses were stabled on the second floor; while the third floor was occupied by John Jackson, coachman of Mr. S. B. Vreeland, and Thomas Smith. At 5 A. M. the basement was noticed to be on fire, and an alarm was immediately sent out. The firemen were prompt in responding, but a crowd of citizens who had collected around the building before their arrival had already made an unsuccessful effort to release the horses. The fire had been burning several minutes before the two families on the top floor were aware of their danger, but by rushing through the smoke they reached the street in safety by the stairway. It was soon found impossible to rescue the horses or save any of the stock, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to the control of the fire. After an hour's hard work, the fire was extinguished. It was then found that the entire contents of the building had been destroyed, the walls, roof, and portions of the floors alone being left intact. In the basement, ankle deep in water, were the five horses lying dead and scorched in their stalls, the wood-work of which was charred. The coaches on the first floor were entirely destroyed, and the twelve horses on the second floor were found dead, a majority having evidently been suffocated before the flames reached them. Three of them had broken their halters, and were lying in the centre of the floor. The furniture on the upper floor was damaged chiefly by water. The losses were as follows: Patrick McIntyre, $13,200, viz.: $5,000 on buildings, $2,400 on eleven horses, $5,000 on five coaches, $500 on harness, $150 on a sleigh, and $150 on feed. Those having horses on board at the stables lost all, as follows: John C. Beale, of No. 365 Henry-street, two horses, two carriages, and harness valued at $2,300; Samuel Phelps, of No. 255 Clinton-street, one horse, wagon, and harness, $500; Chas. Brice, of Second-place, one horse, wagon, harness, and sleigh, $1,500; Frank Conners, horse, wagon, and harness, $600; and Henry Meigs, of No. 31 Clinton-street, horse, wagon, and harness, $500. The upper floor was damaged $200, making the total loss $18,300. The only insurance is that of McIntyre, who has policies in the Home Company to an amount much above his loss. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but it was supposed that the woodwork of the cellar had taken fire from the gas-light. One of the men employed about the stables came home intoxicated about half an hour before the fire broke out, and it was thought by some of the employes that the straw had taken fire from a pipe which he was smoking.

Collision in Fourth-Avenue.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a collision occurred between two railroad trains in Fourth-avenue, which, happily, did not result seriously. The collision was between the Hudson River Railroad train, outward bound, and the Harlem train coming in, and the trains came together on the switch between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Both trains were filled with passengers, but the shock was so slight that none of them were injured. Several of the cars were slightly damaged. The accident is reported to have been caused by the carelessness of the switchman stationed at that point.

Yachting Notes.

The first yacht race of the season will be contested to-day from the Idle Hour, Greenville, between the sloop yachts Lulu, Commodore Prague, and the Idle Hour, Capt. Thomas Taylor. The race is ten miles to windward and return.

On Wednesday a scrub regatta will take place from the Short Branch House, South Brooklyn, open to all yachts, twenty-three feet and under, the course to be from the start boat off Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, to and around Robbin's Reef Light-house buoy, then to and around the buoy off Long Dock; course to be sailed over three times. About a dozen yachts have already entered.

The new yacht Commodore, built last Winter for Capt. Joe. Ellsworth, of the Brooklyn Club, is now ready for sea. Her new sails were bent on Saturday, and in her new racing rig she looks every inch a flyer.

The Meta, ex-Commodore G. A. Beling, was launched on Saturday from McGiehan's yard, Pamrapo, having been extensively altered.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, Mr. Mott, is all ready for work, only waiting for her racing sails, which are to be bent to-day.

The schooner yachts Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr., and Idler, Mr. S. J. Colgate, are lying off Hoboken, in full trim and ready for racing.

The Harlem Yacht Club regatta will take place in June.

The Columbia Yacht Club has decided upon holding their opening regatta on the 30th of June.

The Brooklyn Union regatta, on the 12th of June, promises to be the grandest yachting event that has ever taken place in our waters.

SUNDAY TRAGEDIES.

A Son Shoots His Mother in Brooklyn—Brutal Stabbing Case in This City.

Mrs. Roderick was shot and killed on the sidewalk in front of No. 105 Ninth-street, South Brooklyn, last evening, during a wrangle between her son, George Roderick, and George Corcoran. The two latter had been at enmity with each other for some time, and Roderick had frequently told Corcoran not to speak to him, and avoided him on several occasions. Roderick is twenty years old, and was studying for the legal profession in the office of Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, Brooklyn. He resided with his parents, his father being a druggist, at No. 105 Ninth-street, near Second-avenue. Early yesterday afternoon, he went down to Fort Hamilton in company with a friend. Shortly after 7 P. M. he returned, and as he approached the house in Ninth-street, Corcoran, in company with Thos. Fitilum, came in sight round the corner and walked up Ninth-street. As they passed Roderick, Corcoran shouted "Hallo," to which salutation Roderick briefly replied. As the latter laid his hand on the gate, Corcoran, who had turned back, ran up, and seizing him roughly by the arm, said: "Here, don't you want to fight?" Seeing at once that he was under the influence of liquor, Roderick tried to pacify him, and invited him into the house. He refused to go, and after an interchange of abuse with Roderick he struck the latter twice. Blows were interchanged, and Corcoran, drawing back, exclaimed: "I hear you've got a revolver; I've got one, too." At the same moment he put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol. Roderick saw the movement, and drew his own pistol at the same moment. Meanwhile Mrs. Roderick, hearing the noise of the quarrel, ran out to the sidewalk as her son drew the pistol. Hoping to prevent bloodshed, she made an attempt to seize it, and got her hand on it just as Corcoran caught the barrel. The pistol was ready cocked, and the hammer fell. The bullet entered the forehead of Mrs. Roderick, just over the left eye, and lodging in the brain, killed her instantly. A crowd of neighbors gathered around the body and carried it into the house. When young Roderick realized that his pistol had been the instrument of his mother's death, his grief was indescribable, and he remained in the house by the body until 7:30 o'clock, when Sergt. Driscoll came down and took him into custody. He was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and thence to the lock-up on Third-avenue, and confined in a cell. Fitilum was also arrested as an accessory, but Corcoran fled the moment he saw Mrs. Roderick fall. He went over Hamilton-avenue Bridge, and an officer of the Third Subprecinct, observing his intoxication, arrested and conveyed him to the station-house. Soon after the Sergeant in charge was notified to hold him as an accessory to the shooting. Mr. Roderick, Sr., who is employed in a drug-store, was immediately sent for to share the grief of his family. Corcoran is nineteen years old, and was a nephew of young Roderick, being the son of an elder sister of the latter. Mrs. Roderick was fifty years of age.

Probable Murder in this City—A Little Boy Stabbed by an Italian.

At about 8 o'clock last evening a number of boys were playing a game known as "crack of the whip" in front of No. 91 Mulberry-street. The game consists in the boys joining hands and then pulling in different directions, the lad releasing his hold first becoming subject to a prescribed penalty. While the boys were playing this game in front of the above premises, a tenement-house inhabited chiefly by Italian families, they accidentally knocked up against Giovanni Arata, an Italian lad residing with his parents at No. 91, knocking off his hat. The boys laughed boisterously at this *contretemps* but Giovanni did not take the matter as a joke. He became very angry, and after muttering some words in Italian, he rushed up to the apartments of his parents. Arming himself with a large-bladed pocket-knife belonging to his father, he returned to the sidewalk where the boys were still playing, and approaching one of the lads named John Golden, aged ten years, residing at No. 59 Mulberry-street, plunged the knife into his left side, inflicting a horrible wound. The unfortunate boy sank to the sidewalk and fainted from the pain. An alarm was raised, and an excited crowd consisting of the Irish and Italian residents of the neighboring tenement-houses gathered about the wounded boy and his assailant, who had not succeeded in making his escape. Giovanni would have, no doubt, been summarily dealt with by the crowd of excited Irishmen, but for the opportune arrival of Patrolman McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct, who took charge of both the lads, and with the aid of several other officers whom he had summoned to his assistance, conveyed them to the Franklin-street Police Station. It was then found that the lad had received a terrible wound in the left side of the abdomen, just above the groin, from the gaping lips of which the intestines protruded. The wound will in all probability prove fatal. An ambulance was summoned, and the boy was taken to the Park Hospital in care of Dr. Joyce.

Giovanni was locked up at the station-house, and will be detained to await the result of the wound. He refused to make any statement in relation to the affair, and in answer to all questions, replied, "Me no speak English."

SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK.

An Address by Mr. Fountain J. Hartley of London.

At Association Hall, last evening, a meeting of Sunday-School teachers and those interested in the schools, was held; the gathering being in the nature of a reception to Mr. Fountain J. Hartley and Mr. Matthew Henry Hodder of London; the former being one of the honorary secretaries of the London Sunday-School Union. Albert Woodruff, Esq., of Brooklyn, presided, and, after the introductory services, presented Mr. Hartley, who delivered a short address. He assured the Sunday-school teachers of America of the heartfelt sympathy of their brethren in the work in England, and alluded to the friendship which prevailed between the two nations; observing that they would have but one contest, which would be in the field of their Christian work. After speaking of the good feeling prevailing in England among those engaged in Sunday-school work toward their fellow-workers in this country—to express which was his mission in coming across the Atlantic—Mr. Hartley spoke of the Continental mission, which has now about 1,000 Sunday-schools established in Germany, France, Italy, and elsewhere on the Continent of Europe, where ten years ago, there were not 300 Sunday-schools altogether. After paying a compliment to the American gentleman who had been one of the promoters of the scheme, the speaker asked the sympathy of Americans in this great mission work, giving an account, somewhat in detail, of the success with which the missionaries have met, especially in Germany, where the Sunday-schools were very highly spoken of. Before concluding he desired to remind his hearers that the Sunday-school work was not the labor of a few teachers only but the work of the whole Church. They must remember that the Church was responsible for them. The Church was bound to make known the Gospel to the young, and in doing this they were fulfilling their greatest and noblest duty. They needed a closer union between the Church and the Sunday-school, and he urged care, energy, thoughtfulness, and prayer on the part of the teachers. They wanted teachers of all the schools to be closely united in recognizing the great end and aim of bringing children to Jesus, and instructing them in biblical knowledge. Sometimes there was a difference of opinion as to what Sunday-school teachers should be, some saying that they should be people of great culture, while others think that all that was needed were warm hearts and willing hands; but he contended that they needed both these qualifications, and both united in the same person if possible, and there was nothing to prevent the working teacher from being a praying teacher, too. Speaking of the new plan for an international lesson system, he earnestly advocated it, saying that it was a grand thought, that all over the world, from east to west, the Sunday-school scholar would be turning to the same chapter and verse in the Scriptures at the same time. He expected Sunday-school teachers to work earnestly and prayerfully, and if the results were not immediately apparent, they might rest assured that their bread cast upon the water would return, though after many days.

Other addresses were delivered on the same subject, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Continental Missions.

OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Action of the Department in Regard to Existing Contracts.

The Postmaster General will summon this week before him, at Washington, the agents of the White Star, Inman, and Bremen lines in reference to the annulment of the existing mail contract with the White Star line. There has been an attempt made to create sympathy for the White Star line, on the ground that they suffered a heavy loss by the wreck of the Atlantic; but it is not fair to presume that the Postmaster General will allow the public service to be injured on the score of sympathy. He will, doubtless, deal with facts alone in rendering his decision in this matter, which is one of no mean importance to our mercantile community.

The grounds upon which Mr. Creswell's action is based is the repeated failures on the part of the White Star line to take out the United States mails on time, and its ability to do the work satisfactorily in the future.

The contract with this line commenced on the first Saturday in October, 1872, and to show how the line have fulfilled the obligations, we append the following table:

Dec. 21, 1872	No steamer
Feb. 1, 1873	No steamer
April 5, 1873	No steamer
April 12, 1873	No steamer
May 17, 1873	No steamer

And as there is no sailing announced by this line from Liverpool on the 5th of June, consequently there will be none from New-York on the 21st of June, 1873.

Thus it will be seen that in less than two months after taking the contract they failed; they then were up to time for one month, then failed again; another month and then failed; then two failures in one month, and one failure in the next, (the present one,) and one for the coming month (June.)

Now let us look back and see their record as to *promptitude* in leaving with the mails, even when they had ships with which to perform the service:

Name.	Advertised to sail.	Actually sailed.
Oceanic	Nov. 16, 1872	Nov. 17, 1872
Baltic	Nov. 30, 1872	Dec. 1, 1872
Adriatic	Dec. 28, 1872	Dec. 29, 1872
Celtic	Jan. 18, 1873	Jan. 19, 1873
Oceanic*	May 10, 1873	May 12, 1873

* Put back for repairs to machinery, which was known to be in a damaged condition before she started.

We have here enumerated ten distinct failures to comply with the mail contract in nine months. Were it a contract made by any Government but ours, the Postmaster General would have annulled the contract long ago.

The agent here has endeavored to lead the Postmaster General to believe that the line contemplated putting the steamers Belgic and Gaelic in the line as spare boats. These vessels are advertised for regular sailings in the South American trade, and neither of them is announced in the sailings for the 5th of June, so that we have not the slightest idea the managers intend putting them in the Atlantic trade, and much less in the United States mail service. They are not adapted to the trade, being slow freight boats, their speed being only between nine and ten knots per hour under the most propitious circumstances. The statement of these "spare boats" on this line is laughed at by all practical men who are acquainted with the requirements of the mail service, and in perfect keeping with the statements of men who advertise their ships the largest in the world when there are fifteen larger ships in the trade, and none of them 6,000 register or burden.

Personal.

Gov. O. A. Hadley and Gen. John N. Sarber, of Arkansas; Hons. L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo; J. H. Graham, of Delhi; George Bowen, of Batavia, and James Wood, of Geneseo, N. Y., and George H. Torney, M. D., of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Col. James Oakes, of Boston; G F. Barstow and B. H. Randolph, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Lieut. Commander G. G. Campbell, of the British Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Charles Kennedy, of the steam-ship Baltic, and Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Paul de Artigues, of San Francisco, and E. Kern, of Brazil, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, and Hon. E. O. Perrin, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. F. G. Stewart, of London, England, and Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, are at the Astor House.

Col. R. A. Crawford, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Severe Thunder-Storm on Long Island.

A thunder-storm of the most terrific character, accompanied by serious loss of life, passed over the villages of Flushing, Jamaica, and Springfield, on Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock. At Foster's meadow, on the farm of Mr. Hendrickson, about a dozen German laborers were at work cutting asparagus, and it is supposed that the long knives used by them served to attract the lightning, as two of them, named Henry Hinker and Henry Hooler, who were engaged in a row apart from the rest, were struck and instantly killed, and a number of the others received severe shocks. Another laborer, at work on the Suydam farm, near Flushing, name unknown, was also instantly killed, and quite a number of narrow escapes are reported. Many trees in the track of the storm, which was south-easterly, were riven by the lightning from top to roots.

City Missions.

The services at the Washington-square M. E. Church last evening were in behalf of the New-York City Mission and Church Extension Society. Mr. Charles Applegate presided, and in a brief address stated the objects of the society. Rev. Dr. Eddy referred to the great good accomplished by the society in the lower wards of the City, and asserted that, in his opinion, five years hence the population below Fourteenth-street would be larger than it is at the present time. In consequence of this the churches below Fourteenth-street must be looked to, and new ones erected in order to gather the strangers in. He thought that all churches should be open all day on Sunday for religious purposes, and not closed up after each service.

Foreign Missions.

Twenty-three years ago Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced his pastorate in this City. At a recent meeting of the Board of Missions of the Church he was appointed to go on a tour to Europe, and from thence to South America, to visit the several mission stations of the Church, and to attend sundry conferences, on which journey he will start on Saturday next. Yesterday morning he delivered a sermon before his old congregation, at St. Luke's Church, Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue in the course of which he feelingly alluded to his temporary absence from his late field of labor.

Stopping a Funeral.

A funeral procession passed down Broadway yesterday, on its way to Green-Wood Cemetery, when the undertaker suddenly discovered that he had mislaid the necessary burial permit, without which he could not cross the ferry. As soon as he appreciated the situation, the undertaker stopped the procession, and leaving the mourning carriages standing in the street, drove the hearse rapidly to the offices of the Board of Health, where the clerk on duty issued a duplicate certificate, and the funeral proceeded to its destination. The event created considerable excitement for a time, but it was soon forgotten, as incidents of City life usually are.

The Heat.

The first case of insolation for this season was reported by the police yesterday afternoon. Isaac Van Tine, aged 85, residing at No. 115 Avenue D, was found insensible from the heat at the corner of Bedford and Morton streets. He was taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station, and after receiving medical attention, was removed to his home.

Cricket Notes.

The first regular cricket match of the present season will be played on Friday next, at Staten Island, between the St. George's and the Staten Island Cricket Clubs. The wickets will be pitched at 12 o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the Prospect Park Club, the following officers were elected: President, John Y. Culyer; Vice-President, George Keller; Secretary, Henry Chadwick; Treasurer, W. H. Hesser; Board of Management, Messrs. W. C. Hudson, James Terry and Andrew McLean.

Curious Electrical Phenomena in the West.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, May 18.

Wednesday evening last the air was so full of electricity that for several hours it was almost impossible to get the telegraph wires to work. Other phenomena indicating the presence of an immensely large amount of the lightning fluid were observed not only here but in other places. No report has reached us any more curious than that connected with the passage of the Eastern-bound express train on the Rock Island Road. From the time the train left Stuart, the track behind it appeared for several car-lengths like a stream of fire. Passengers in the sleeping-car crowded to the rear door to gaze at the unaccustomed spectacle. On they rushed, the fiery eye of the locomotive in front, that trailing banner of flame behind. As they entered the valley, above Commerce Mills, the current increased, as it did in all the low, damp places, until the ribbons of fire made a regular illumination behind the train. It was evidently caused, in some unexplained way, by the friction of the car-wheels. The same phenomenon was noticed at the car-yards in this city, but the light was not so bright nor did it continue so long.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Progress of the Preparations for the Creedmoor Range Opening—Additional Prizes and Particulars.

The proposed range at Creedmoor, Long Island, may safely be considered one of the surest means of bringing rifle practice in its best and most improving shape before the would-be sharpshooters of our National Guard and local organizations. Indeed, just now, the desire to make a useful knowledge of firearms general is evident from the number of clubs and associations that are being formed in different parts of this and adjoining States, but notably in Albany, Buffalo, and New-York, all of which, it is expected and believed, will be fully represented at the approaching contest, to take place in Queens County next month. For instance, there is the "Amateur Rifle Club," of this City, which has been organized to promote the introduction and use of the most improved rifles, and to encourage long-range practice without regard to any military organization. This body, composed of young men in business, will be subject to the laws governing the practice of the National Rifle Association, on whose grounds they will shoot next month on the opening day, when, it is thought, Gov. Dix and other prominent persons will be present.

The National Rifle Association have been completing, or rather pushing forward, their preparations to formally open their range at Creedmoor, Queens County, during the second week in June. John E. Church, the supervising engineer, has been engaged in superintending the erection and placing of twenty targets imported from England for the use of the marksmen in their approaching competition. The grounds also are being carefully attended to; tents for the secretaries and friends of the members are about to be "pitched," and the general arrangements are in course of perfection.

The targets above mentioned contain the Hill (raised) and Scoble (sunken) butts. The success of each shot will be indicated thus: A marker will be stationed in his "hut" outside of and looking toward the target; when a man has fired, this marker will pass through the window of his hut a pole, on the end of which will be a disc of white, red, or black; the former to indicate a bull's-eye shot, the second inside the centre, and the third outside.

There are to be four matches on the opening day, viz.: One with the Remington rifle, open to members of the association; one between members, with any kind of rifle, at each of which prizes amounting to $50, besides a gold badge, will be offered; a "National Guard Match," to be competed for by twelve men from each regiment of the New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut State National Guard, each company naming one and the commanding officer the remainder. The prizes for these are: To the best shot, a gold badge and a money prize of $50; second, a gold-mounted Winchester rifle valued at $100; third, $25 in money; fourth, $20; fifth, $15; sixth, $10; six next best, each $5 in money, and the best twelve, to be divided among them, $250. The fourth match will be for a prize of $150, which is offered by Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, for "rapidity and accuracy in firing with a military breech-loader, at a target 200 yards off; time, one minute." To this the association proposes to add $25 as a second prize. One rule is laid down to govern the style of firearm to be used in these contests, which peremptorily excludes all guns weighing more than ten pounds and having telescopic sights and hair-triggers.

The conditions governing the matches require that the competitors shall be regular members, in good standing, of the organization which they represent, appear in uniform, and shoot with the rifle used by their command. The firing will be at 200 and 500 yards, five shots and two sighting shots being allowed at each distance, all competitors not making eight points at the first being ruled out from the second competition. In all cases bulls' eye shots shall count 4; centres 3, and outers 2. No entrance fee or other charge will be made to competitors in the "National Guard Match," but each regiment sending a "team of twelve" will be expected to send a reliable sergeant with them to act as score-keeper. The Secretary issued the following circular on Saturday:

NO. 194 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

SIR: If you desire to enter for either or both of the matches, open to members of the National Rifle Association, to be shot for at the opening of the range, you will please fill up and forward to me the accompanying blank, together with your entrance fee, as soon as practicable, on receipt of which a ticket will be forwarded to you, showing the hour and target at which you are to shoot. If unable to attend, your entrance fee will be returned, provided your ticket is sent me before the day of the match.

Entries made after June 1 must be subject to the target accommodations then remaining. Respectfully yours, GEO. W. WINGATE, Secretary.

RETURN OF COMPETITORS FOR ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Name.	Regiment, if any, to which competitor belongs....	Match First. Military rifle....	Match Second. Any rifle....	Match Fourth. Breech-loading competition....	Entrance fee inclosed. $1 for 1st and 3d matches. $5 for 4th....

In addition to the foregoing arrangements the association design to have guns, ammunition, and markers for hire on the grounds before and after the opening day, to afford opportunities for practice to persons desiring it, at all times. Furthermore, a private trial of the targets and the general outfit of range will be had, it is hoped, this week. At any rate, every effort to facilitate such a test is being put forward. On the day of the contest, which will begin in the forenoon, the Governor, if present, will distribute the prizes to the victors.

HAYTI.

Unsettled Condition of the Country—American Claims.

A letter from Port-au-Prince under date of the 2d of May, says:

As regards the state of affairs here little or no chonge for the better is expected to take place until the present lame administration which grievously afflicts the country makes room for a more sensible one, and this is looked for with eagerness. Meanwhile, as a natural consequence of the disorderly acts and gross blunders of the Government, things in general remain in their usual topsy-turvy condition. In the midst of the existing chaos, while the rapacious clique in power are accomplishing their selfish purposes, like vultures preying upon a carcass, the better class of the people who have been so unsparingly victimized, are struggling hard to extricate themselves from the lamentable condition in which the whole land has been hurled by these voracious plotters.

Notwithstanding this state of things, however, the public revenue has been unusually large for the last three years past, and as one-half of this is over and above the expenditures of the Republic, it easily finds its way into the deep pockets of those who hold the reins of power, although the "House of Assembly" have repeatedly remonstrated against these scandalous abuses. As usual, under such circumstances, the Government, whenever called upon to meet honorably their liabilities, coolly plead "poverty," and put off their settlement to an indefinite period, until great pressure is brought to bear against them to compel them to pay. British and French subjects' claims are generally settled without much delay, owing to the strenuous efforts and pressing demands of the representatives of Great Britain and France. Not long since a portion of the arrears of the Haytian indemnity was paid to France, but not without having been pressed closely by the Chargé d'Affaires of that nation.

So far the just claims of American citizens are in sufferance, although they have been verified over and over by the mixed and unmixed commission appointed by the Government for that purpose. The only claimant who stands a chance, whether his acts are correct or not, of being paid a portion of the amount he claims, is one Capt. Cutts, an American citizen, who has been a long time in the country, and is the father of seven children by a Haytian woman, for out of consideration for these children, the Government seems somewhat disposed to favor him within the limits of possibility. As for the other unfortunate claimants, unless Mr. Basset, the United States Minister, shows his teeth to the Government, like the representatives of Great Britain and France, they will have to wait a long time before they get what justly belongs to them.

Business is very dull and in a complete state of torpor ever since the withdrawal of the paper currency, which has affected the usual course of affairs considerably.

The Late Mr. Wallack.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The remains of Mr. James W. Wallack reached this city at 10 o'clock to-night, on their way to New-York, accompanied by his widow and cousin Lester, and were met at Camden-street Station by Manager John T. Ford and the members of his company.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are once more indebted to the officers of the Baltic, and to the management of the White Star line, for liberal and late additions to our European files.

At a late hour on Saturday night, William Hawkoban, a peddler, forty-eight years of age died suddenly while ascending the stairs at his residence, No. 546 West Fifty-first-street.

Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, yesterday, administered the right of confirmation to 600 children and 100 adults, in St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets.

Joseph Groulick, aged four years, fell out of a third-story window of his parents' residence, No. 405 East Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

The steam-boat train, so popular in former seasons, for Hartford, Springfield, &c., in connection with the New-Haven boat from Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M., commences running Monday next.

Emma Kurtz, aged fifteen, residing with her parents at No. 15 Suffolk-street, died last night from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which, it is reported, she had taken Saturday with suicidal intent.

The building No. 109 Worth-street, occupied by McKillopp, Sprague & Co., was considerably damaged yesterday morning, by an overflow of Croton water from a faucet, which had been carelessly left open.

Arnold De Novelle, aged fifteen, of No. 1,091 First-avenue, while fishing from the deck of a schooner lying off Sixty-second-street, yesterday, in the East River, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Chas. Lebarbierre, an Italian, twenty-one years of age, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 17th inst., suffering from injuries accidentally received while working on a railroad in Connecticut, died there yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an old shanty, situated in Third-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, owned by James Harrington, and occupied by him as a junk-shop, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100; no insurance.

A quarrel occurred at a late hour on Saturday, in the lumber-yard at the foot of Clarkson-street, North River, between Edward D. Jarvis, aged thirty-four, of No. 8 Commerce-street, and some unknown man, during which Jarvis was severely injured.

Thomas Donnelly, aged thirty-four, of No. 329 East Eleventh-street, during a quarrel with an unknown man in the liquor store of Henry Cogan, No. 177 First-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning, received a severe cut with a pocket-knife under the right ear. His assailant escaped.

Henry Brandle, aged six years, of No. 249 Second-street, was run over by a car of the Avenue C Railroad, at the corner of Avenue C and Second-street, yesterday, and had both legs cut off at the knees. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. The driver of the car was arrested.

Last evening Wm. Price, aged six years, residing at No. 300 Pearl-street, was riding home from Clinton-street on the front platform of a car of the Belt line. When the car reached Peck-slip, the lad asked the driver to stop and allow him to step off. The driver refused to stop, and pushed the boy off the platform. The lad stumbled and fell, and the wheels of the car passed over his left foot, crushing it badly.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Whitehill will resume the Goodrich inquest on the afternoon of June 4.

At noon yesterday the two-story frame house, No. 16 Clinton-avenue, was set on fire by a defective flue and damaged $500; insured for $700 in the Citizens' Company, of New-York.

Frederick Schinmeister, a German, thirty years of age, attempted suicide at No. 30 South Fifth-street, yesterday morning, by stabbing himself in the head and arms with a clasp-knife.

The sixteen prisoners arrested on the occasion of the raid on Charles Williams' faro-bank, in Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, were yesterday brought before Justice Elliott, and all but Williams and the dealer were admitted to bail in $300 each.

LONG ISLAND.

During the past week handbills offering the authorized reward of $750 for the recovery of the body of Charles G. Kelsey, dead or alive, have been extensively circulated on Long Island and in Connecticut. A photographic likeness of Kelsey is pasted upon each bill, and the features are sufficiently marked to render identification easy to any one who might meet him. There is little remaining doubt, however, that Kelsey is dead.

A number of serious fires have recently occurred in the woods at the east end of the Island, some accidental and some purposely set. At Yaphank fifteen acres of heavy woodland, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Tuthill, were burned over, and twenty cords of wood cut and piled near by were also destroyed. Near Bellport a large tract of woodland, belonging to Walter Howell and H. B. Howan, was burned, having been purposely set on fire by some person unknown. The fire at one time threatened the destruction of the village, which was with difficulty saved. The aggregate losses by these and other similar fires are estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

Mr. Louis d'Homergue has bought the farm of Mr. M. D. Loper, at Shelter Island, and proposes to establish a new watering place there, to be called "Windermere Park." He has formed a joint stock company, and has already disposed of several thousand dollars' worth of stock, besides a number of lots for Summer residences. He also proposes to establish a steam-ferry for the accommodation of visitors, and it is expected that the people of North Haven will open a new wagon road to afford a fine drive from Sag Harbor to the ferry. Mr. d'Homergue has offered to deed a lot to the Brooklyn Yacht Club as a site for a club-house, but it is not yet known whether it has been accepted.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-day the Staten Island shad-fishing season closes.

Several thousand dollars of last years' unpaid back-pay bills in the town of Middletown, within the village of Edgewater, will be returned to the State Controller, on the 10th of June next, if not paid by that time. The total sum realized from the sales of property in the village foots up to $2,915.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath-school Teachers' Association will be celebrated at the Grove-street Baptist Church this evening.

The police of Newark yesterday arrested six boys for bathing in the Morris Canal, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in violation of the city ordinance.

Edward S. Dudley, the son of Russel Dudley, who shot himself at the foot of the Hundred Steps, foot of Franklin-street, Jersey City, on Saturday night, died at his father's residence on Summit-avenue yesterday morning at four o'clock.

The recently-completed St. Mark's German Catholic Church on Hamilton-street, Rahway, was yesterday dedicated. Rev. Father Henry Lemke, O. S. D., the pastor; Rev. Father Shilger, of Elizabeth; Smith, of Rahway, and others participated in the services.

Accidental Shooting.

Richard Worken, nineteen years of age, and Henry Henges, occupied a room together at the corner of Lee-avenue and Rutledge-street, Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon Worken was showing Henges a pistol, owned by his employer, and the trigger being accidentally pulled, Henges received the bullet in the left breast, near the heart. Dr. Alcock was summoned, but was unable to locate the ball. His wound, it is thought, will terminate fatally. Worken, who was much affected at the accident, was arrested.

New-York Sunday-School Association—Special Services Yesterday.

A special service celebrating the beginning of the fifth year of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held, last evening, in St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, pastor of the church, in stating the objects of the meeting, said that it was deemed advisable to celebrate the anniversary by a special reunion of the members, at which a collection should be taken up to enable the Treasurer to discharge certain obligations which had been incurred by the Winter course of lectures.

Rev. Walter Delafield, in the course of a long address, said that he thought the present Sunday-school system was the offspring of that spirit of acquisition which pervaded all classes of society. As the millionaire desired to acquire an additional million, the man of business to increase his warehouses, or the farmer to add a few more acres to his farm, so did those who thirsted for knowledge display a desire for further information. Parents, whose education was very often defective, desired to give their children all the opportunities of learning within their reach, and the question of compulsory education, as practiced in Germany, had been mentioned to Americans to ascertain their feelings in the matter. While anxious to give the public schools all the praise they deserved, the history of the last Congress and of the Vienna Exposition, the speaker said, was enough to bring a blush to the cheek of every American, and showed conclusively that the morals of the country were no better now than before the introduction of the schools. People whose friends were in positions of trust actually trembled for their integrity, and one dreaded to read the newspapers lest they might see the names of their best-known friends marked with a red dash. The public-school system was not calculated to solve the problem of how good men and women were to be made. Even retaining the Bible would not solve the difficulty, inasmuch as it may be only used for a mere matter of form in the hands of an infidel teacher. The real solution was in the Sunday-schools, where the growing races would receive, at the hands of zealous pastors and devout superintendents, that sound moral and religious training which they could not obtain in the public schools. He could conceive no greater danger than that of setting children afloat without a proper controlling power to carry them through the world. If the friends of the Sunday-school system had their will they would have the men of note in mercantile, law, and other occupations spend their Sundays in teaching the young, and fitting the rising generation for positions of trust and honor.

Rev. Prof. Seymour also delivered an address, in which he counseled the teachers to practice patience, to work in harmony, and to continue to impart to their pupils those blessings of education, religion and culture which they had themselves received.

A collection was then taken up.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAVER CASSIMERE.—This is the title of a new Summer hat, of a delicate beaver color, and light as a zephyr's wing, just introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. Those who appreciate comfort will be delighted with the "Beaver Cassimere."

[Advertisement.]

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR. See advertisement on eighth page of this paper.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—H. Shevabacker, 4 children, and nurse, P. S. Heeth, G. B. Massey, A. Moore, E. Tolinsky, A. Barclay and servant, Mrs. A. Barclay, Mrs. P. Smith, Miss C. L. Wadams, Mr. Dalton, wife, and child, G. W. K. Masters, A. A. Hull, J. W. Scott, R. Dillon, Wm. Downs, T. Carey, R. Charleston, John Daley and wife, J. B. Atwood, Mrs. B. S. Cogswell, J. C. Keys, G. B. Poole, Z. J. Wright, R. Herring, Mrs. S. H. Hartshorne, H. S. Neslon, Miss H. S. Knox and servant, S. Nileston, Miss Hartshorne, H. S. Hartshorne, L. Deaveax.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. A. Strong, Miss Jennie Strong, Miss A. Kitsell, Mrs. Johns, James Ramsdell, Percy Taylor and servant, G. A. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. S. T. Hutchings, Master Hutchings, P. Walsh, Mrs. Frances Lane, Miss F. Lane, Miss E. Lane, Mr. Campbell, Mr. H. L. Thalberg, Miss Louise Thalberg, Col. F. G. Stewart, Geo. M. Freeman, J. L. Harper, A. T. La Forge, R. H. Macy, Chas. Sandberg, Miss J. Pier, Garrett R. Pier, M. F. Moe, Mrs. F. L. Butler, Master Butler, Master Chas. Lane.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:35	Sun sets....7:19	Moon sets..7:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....7:43	Gov. Island..8:32	Hell Gate..9:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, May 25.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 908 steerage passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Jones, New-Orleans May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse, &c., to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-boat Henry Burden, Cook, Jacksonville 14 ds. Came to this port for repairs.

Bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Padang Feb. 1, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Agon, (Norw.,) Hansen, New-Haven.

Brig Flamingo, (Norw.,) Mosfeld, Malaga March 14, and Gibraltar, 45 ds. with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Queen of the Fal, (of Falmouth,) Haynes, Colombo 105 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. L. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Vesper, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Glanmire, (Br.,) Tufts, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Windsor, N. S., with plaster, for Newburg.

Schr. W. W. Dickenson, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to Meon & Lamphear.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Sentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Abbie, Dunton, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Baker, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Lady Wing, Harris, Seconett, with fish to order.

Schr. A. Terrill, Alvord, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Knight, Hasey, Vineyard Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morelight, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Saybrook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chowan, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Delamater, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Edward Stevens, Burgess, Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Mitchell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Samuel Castner, Lake, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 25.—Arr. steamer Chesapeake, from Liverpool; ships Matador, from Passarocang; City of Boston, from Calcutta; Island Home, from Liverpool; barks Avaminta, from Ardrossan; Asphodel, from St. Catherine's; Rowland, from Surinam; brigs S. A. Snow, from Demerara; Kremlin, from St. Croix; R. M. Heslen, from Baltimore; schr. F. K. Shaw, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—Arr. schrs. Franconia and M. C. Lyons, from Richmond, Me.; S. G. Hoyt and Nellie Scott, from New-York. Sld. schrs. Elwan, for New-York; Rhodella Blew, for Bucksville, S. C.; Lena Breed, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 25.—Arr. schrs. Alvan Bird, from Rockland; Abbey Ellen, from Boston; Wyoming, from Portland, and Jesse Clark, from Philadelphia. Brigs Nellie Clifford and Allie Guilford, from New-York. Steam-ships Seminole, from Boston, and Magnolia, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Cignes Fossett, for Philadelphia; G. Warranaws, for New-York; Seguin, for Bath. Brig Lizzie Wyman, for Aspinwall.

Spoken, &c.

By bark Thomas Fletcher, March 26, lat 28 25, lon. 8 38 E., spoke ship India, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown, 59 ds. out; April 24, lat. 1 30 S., lon 30 15 W., bark Madeline, (Br.,) steering north; May 15, lat. 28 30 N., lon. 65 04 W., bark Canapus, (Ger.,) from Sourabaya, for Boston, 125 ds. out; May 22, lat. 38 20, lon. 72 15, ship Zephyr, steering N. E.; same date, lat. 37 20, lon. 73 10, schr. Uncle Tom, from Jacksonville, for Boston.

By brig Queen of the Fal, May 18, lat 39 46 N., lon. 67 15 W., spoke brig Chieftain, of and from Halifax, for Jamaica.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, May 15.—Arr. May 11, steamer J. G. Meggs, from New-Orleans; 8th, brig John Swan, from New-York; 15th, steamer Desirade, from Kingston, Jam.

Sld. May 11, steamer Tagus, for Greytown; 14th, steamers Caribbean, for Liverpool, and J. G. Meiggs for Savanilla.

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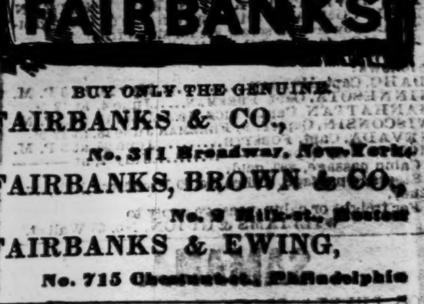

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